THE

EDINBURGH MAGAZINE,

OR

LITERARY MISCELLANY,

FOR *MARCH* 1802;

With a View of the Entrance into HABBY'S HOW, *at New-Hall, near Pentland Hills.*

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State

State of the BAROMETER, in inches and decimals, and of Farenheit's THERMOMETER in the open air, taken in the morning before sun-rise, and at noon; and the quantity of rain-water fallen in inches and decimals, from February 26. to March 25. 1802, in the vicinity of Edinburgh.

1802.	Barom.	Thermom. M	Thermom. N.	Rain. In. Pts.	Weather.
Feb. 26	29.811	45	49	——	Clear
27	29.701	45	49	——	Ditto
28	29.5	38	44	0.911	Rain
March 1	29.139	38	45	——	Clear
2	29.225	36	46	——	Cloudy
3	29.22	33	40	0.02	Showers
4	29.501	30	44	0.05	Snow
5	30.	29	48	——	Clear
6	29.81	32	41	——	Ditto
7	29.31	42	48	——	Ditto
8	29.501	40	44	——	Ditto
9	29.891	32	49	——	Ditto
10	29.71	46	51	——	Cloudy
11	29.6	45	50	0.021	Showers
12	29.601	37	41	0.191	Snow
13	29.731	30	40	——	Clear
14	30.325	29	44	——	Ditto
15	30.2	30	40	——	Ditto
16	30.15	30	52	——	Ditto
17	30.81	45	50	——	Ditto
18	29.71	46	51	——	Cloudy
19	29.35	43	48	——	Ditto
20	29.175	34	40	0.251	Snow
21	28.7	40	45	0.201	Rain
22	29.05	36	43	——	Cloudy
23	29.61	36	51	——	Clear
24	29.751	50	51	——	Cloudy
25	30.	50	60	——	Clear

Quantity of Rain 1.645

High Water at LEITH, for APRIL 1802.

Days.	Morn. H.	Morn. M.	Even. H.	Even. M.
Th. 1.	1	47	2	6
Fr. 2.	2	24	2	40
Sa. 3.	2	57	3	14
Su. 4.	3	31	3	48
M. 5.	4	6	4	26
T. 6.	4	47	5	8
W. 7.	5	30	5	54
Th. 8.	6	20	6	48
Fr. 9.	7	17	7	48
Sa. 10.	8	21	8	55
Su. 11.	9	32	10	11
M. 12.	10	43	11	11
T. 13.	11	37	—	—
W. 14.	0	2	0	24
Th. 15.	0	45	1	5
Fr. 16.	1	23	1	41
Sa. 17.	1	59	2	17
Su. 18.	2	34	2	52
M. 19.	3	10	3	28
T. 20.	3	46	4	5
W. 21.	4	25	4	46
Th. 22.	5	8	5	31
Fr. 23.	5	55	6	22
Sa. 24.	6	52	7	26
Su. 25.	8	4	8	48
M. 26.	9	36	10	23
T. 27.	11	6	11	43
W. 28.	—	—	0	14
Th. 29.	0	40	1	3
Fr. 30.	1	25	1	45

MOON.

	D.	H.	M.	
New Moon	2	3	2	Even.
Firſt Qrtr.	10	0	12	Morn.
Full Moon,	18	2	22	Morn.
Laſt Qrtr.	25	5	32	Morn.

OBSERVATIONS.

April 5. Occultation of the *Pleiades*.

13. Occultation of *Jupiter*.

THE EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, OR LITERARY MISCELLANY FOR *MARCH* 1802.

DESCRIPTION OF THE VIEW.

IN the view of Habby's Houſe, the under part of the promontory, ſouthward the Eſk was ſhown on the left, in aſcending from the the chalybeate ſpring; but the entrance into the "How," and the bridge, at the upper end of its face, the ſubjects of the plate we are now to attempt a deſcription of, were hid by the middle groupes of trees, riſing from the water's edge.

The promontory, and the buſtling, ſhifting, intricacies of the noiſy ſtream attending it below, are of themſelves ſtudies from whence a Swanneveldt, or a Both, in decorating their grandeſt ſcenes, might have drawn advantage; a Weirotter have collected many curious particulars, on which to ſhow the neatneſs of his needle; or a Waterloo, ſatisfied with leſs, might have produced a corner, ſo natural, rich, and engaging, as to preclude a wiſh for more. The reſtleſs tranſparent brook, hemmed in by rocks, and darkened with trees and buſhes rambling over its bed, and frequently touching its ſurface, is almoſt one continued ſucceſſion of little falls, infinitely diverſified by the wild irregularity of its paſſage. Sometimes in a ſheet it throws itſelf over a ſmooth ſtratum of freeſtone: ſometimes a croſſing layer of lime rock, divided into blocks, appears riſing out of it, like ſtepping-ſtones, admitting it to proceed between them. At times only ſcattered glimpſes of it are caught, attracting the eye by their ſparklings: at others, it is almoſt buried and loſt, amidſt huge maſſes and fragments mingled with roots and ſhrubs, that have fallen from above, and can be traced but by the ear; till, after being teazed and worked into a fury by ſuch a labyrinth of obſtacles and intricacies, it at laſt burſts out, and ſhows itſelf, fretting through the crannies it can find, or ſpouting and leaping over a thwarting drift, or fixed and ſolid impediment, the top of which it has gained from behind, by forcing a road for itſelf equal to the rampart, with ſand and gravel; thus converting the inſurmountable, oppoſing, precipitous front, into a level courſe.

In theſe reſources it is curious to mark the reſemblance between the different parts of nature; and to obſerve ſuch objects attaining their ends through the medium of gravitation, by the ſame means that are followed in man through the operation of the underſtanding. No ſooner a body of water, rouſed by impulſe into a ſtate of activity, finds that a hollow or a height interrupts its progreſs, if the latter is impervious, or cannot be avoided, or removed by digging, ſcooping, or mining, than it immediately carries down the neareſt portable materials, *leaves no ſtone unturned* it can manage, and labours at filling up the ditch, or raiſing the ground behind what it cannot otherwiſe aſcend, till it paſſes over them with eaſe. A ſtream rendered ſluggiſh and vapid, from the want of ſtimulation or attraction, attempts not, to aſſert its freedom by exertion, to remove or overleap the obſtructing barrier; but ſtretching itſelf out. ſupinely ſleeps with indifference at its back, on mud and among weeds, in the quiet and

ſtill

ſtill and liſtleſs apathy of a ſtationary pool, or lake; voluptuouſly enjoying the corrupting ſoporific ſoftneſs of its bed, and the ſceptic enervating heat of the ſun.

A large moſs-grown elm, with many ſtems riſing from its bare and fantaſtic roots, ſprings from the verge of the rivulet, and ſhoots its upright, horizontal, and depending branches over it, from the under part of the bank on the right. On the left, at the baſes of the warm-coloured, and variegated limeſtone craggs, the large and rugged fragments, brought down by the undermining floods and froſts of winter, leave behind them, in ſeveral places, deep gaps, forming caves, and grottos, with the upper remains of the ſtratum for their roofs. Hazles, rowans, old thorns, and buſhes of birdcherries, perfectly white with flowers in ſummer, almoſt conceal their mouths, and, by excluding the light, increaſe their ſeeming depth, heighten the wildneſs of their aſpects, and enrich the border of the ruddy rugged vein which they penetrate. From this broken face of rock, ſtick out, ſome rambling aſhes of conſiderable ſize, with no other nouriſhment for their roots, but what the fiſſures, and cracks which they widen, afford. An irregular fringe of projecting birches feathers from above, over the upper edge of the red ſtratum, diverſified with grey willows, or ſallows, with ſhrubs and flowers, and creeping plants; and the cap of the promontory, compoſed of the ſoil that covers the rocks, is, over all, crowned with trees, which add to its apparent elevation.

Immediately beyond the elm on the right, and above it, is a large projecting ſquare maſs of bluiſh grey limeſtone, hung with ivy, mantling round, and cluſtering upon its ſummit. It forms the lower part of the point of the eminence. A little way farther up, bulges out, the circular front of the Kiln; and ſtill higher, and about twenty yards back, is the cottage. Between the upper face of the Promontory, and the front of the eminence on the other ſide of the ſtream, the oppoſite rocks approach ſo near, as to admit of being piers to a wooden bridge of ſingle beams. The opening is merely a perpendicular rent in the bed of limeſtone, taken advantage of, and widened, and deepened, by the conſtant animated, and frequently tumultuous friction of the water. This narrow and romantic paſs forms the entrance into the under end of "Habby's How;" and within theſe few years, a couple of ſtrong planks with a rail to hold by, have been thrown over the current where it is moſt confined.

The view prefixed, is taken before noon, from the edge of the Eſk, at the foot of the promontory, a ſhort diſtance below the bridge; which appears in the plate, with a part of the "How," as it is then ſeen weſtward through the paſs. At this time of the day, the natural claro-obſcuro aſſumes here the licentious force of magic, and gives the picture ſomewhat the air of a phantaſm; heightened by the groteſque appendages of the paſs, and the adventurous elevation of the planks. A deep ſhade is thrown over the bridge, and its wild accompaniments, by the promontory. The bank of "Habby's How" beyond it, which to the eye, it croſſes, is then covered with light; by means of contraſt, ſuperinduces a contingent darkneſs upon its real opacity; gives it a powerful relief, by adding oppoſition to the influence of diſtance, diſcriminating thro' the common means, of gradual apparent diminution, or aerial perſpective; and renders the picturesque, and romantic affect of the ſcene, doubly forcible, and impreſſive, by the ſuddenneſs of the auxiliary tranſitions, from light to darkneſs, and from remoteneſs to proximity. In this reſpect the coup d'oeil reſembles the viſta through the mouth

mouth of a cave; or that from the inside of the grotto at Twickenham, when the busy Thames is brightly illuminated, reflecting, in glittering sheets, the rays of the sun, and the assimilated objects without, dazzle with contrasted splendour.

(To be continued, with a View of HABBY'S How.)

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

CELESTIAL PHENOMENA *for* APRIL 1802.

Friday, April 2.

THE *third* satellite of Jupiter will immerge into his shadow, at 19 minutes and 38 seconds after 11 o'clock in the evening. and, after continuing eclipsed for the space of $3^h..21'..43''$, it will emerge from behind Jupiter's shadow at 41 minutes and 21 seconds after two o'clock next morning.

On the same evening, about 19 minutes and 41 seconds after the immersion of the third satellite, viz. at 39 minutes and 19 seconds after eleven, the *fourth* satellite of Jupiter will also immerge into his shadow, and after continuing there for the space of $4^h..31'..35''$, it will emerge at 10 minutes and 54 seconds after 4 o'clock next morning; but as Jupiter will be set when this emersion happens, it will not be visible.

Saturday, April 3.

About ten o'clock in the evening, the third and fourth satellites of Jupiter will be in conjunction on the eastern side of the planet. The first satellite is situated on the same side, but nearer Jupiter, and the second on the other side.

Monday, April 5.

OCCULTATION *of the* PLEIADES.

About ten o'clock in the evening several of the stars of the constellation of the *Pleiades*, will suffer an occultation by the Moon. The brightest of these, commonly called *Alcione*, or *η Pleiadum*, a star of the third magnitude, whose longitude is $1^s..27°..14'..7''$, and latitude $4°..1'..36''$ north, will come in contact with the eastern or obscure limb of the Moon, about 45 minutes after 9 o'clock in the evening, at which time it is situated about $12\frac{1}{2}$ minutes to the south of the Moon's center. And, after continuing eclipsed for the space of 35 minutes, it will emerge from behind the western or illuminated limb of the Moon, at 20 minutes after ten o'clock, at which time it is situated about 10 minutes to the south of her center. At the middle of this occultation, the illuminated is to the obscure part of the Moon's disc as 1.512 to 10.488; and as she is between conjunction and her first quarter, the western part of her disc will be enlightened by the sun. Her horizontal semidiameter at this time is 15'.. 40": her horizontal parallax 57'..27"; and she will come to the meridian about 14 minutes after two o'clock in the afternoon.

On the same day, about 24 minutes and 17 seconds after two o'clock in the morning, the second satellite of Jupiter will emerge from behind his shadow.

Tuesday, April 6.

The first satellite of Jupiter will emerge from behind his shadow about 10 minutes and 4 seconds after 11 o'clock in the evening.

Thursday, April 9.

The planet MERCURY will be at his greatest elongation, and may be seen in the morning before the rising of the sun.

Tuesday, April 13.

OCCULTATION *of* JUPITER.

About three o'clock in the morning, the planet Jupiter will suffer an occultation

occultation by the Moon. At 19 minutes and a half after two o'clock in the morning, Jupiter will come in contact with the eaſtern or obſcure limb of the Moon, at which time he is ſituated at about $5\frac{1}{4}$ minutes to the ſouth of her center; and, after continuing behind the Moon for the ſpace of 53'..45", Jupiter will emerge from behind her weſtern or enlightened limb, at $13\frac{1}{4}$ minutes after three o'clock, at which time it is ſituated about $1\frac{1}{4}$ minutes to the ſouth of the moon's center. About the time of this occultation the longitude of Jupiter is 4ˢ..25°..56'..41"; his latitude 1°..14'..7" north; his declination 14°..3' north, and the time of his ſouthing 8ʰ..12'. The illuminated is to the obſcure part of the Moon's diſc as 9.568 to 2.432. The Moon's horizontal ſemidiameter 14'..49; her horizontal parallax 54'..23"; and ſhe will come to the meridian at 9 minutes before 8 o'clock in the preceding evening.

On the ſame day, about ten minutes after 12 o'clock noon, the Moon will be in conjunction with the planet Saturn, whoſe longitude at this time is 5ˢ..0'..55"; latitude 1°..52' north; and declination 12°..54' north.

Wednesday, April 14.

The Moon will eclipſe τ *Leonis*, a ſtar of the fourth magnitude, in longitude 5ˢ..18°..44'..15", and latitude 33'..21" ſouth. About 27 minutes after 11 o'clock in the evening, the ſtar will diſappear behind the eaſtern or obſcure limb of the Moon, and is then ſituated about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a minute to the ſouth of her center. After continuing eclipſed for the ſpace of 1ʰ..10', it will emerge from behind the weſtern or enlightened limb of the Moon, at 37 minutes after 12 o'clock in the evening, at which time it is ſituated about 7 minutes to the north of her center. About the middle of this occultation, the illuminated is to the dark part of the Moon's diſc as 10.878 to 1.122; the Moon's horizontal parallax 54'..53"; her horizontal ſemidiameter 14'..57"; and ſhe will come to the meridian about 43 minutes after 9 o'clock in the evening.

On the ſame day, about 6 minutes and 31 ſeconds after one o'clock in the morning, the firſt ſatellite of Jupiter will emerge from behind his ſhadow.

Thurſday, April 15.

About 35 minutes and 36 ſeconds after 7 o'clock in the evening, the firſt ſatellite of Jupiter will emerge from behind his ſhadow.

Saturday, April 17.

The planet Mars, who at preſent riſes in the morning before the ſun, will be in conjunction with λ *Aquarii*, a ſtar of the fourth magnitude, ſituated in the waterfall, in longitude 11ˢ..8°..48'..10". The latitude of Mars being 1°..21'..20" ſouth, and and that of λ *Aquarii* 22'..56" ſouth; the neareſt approach of their centers will be 58'..24", and the planet will paſs to the ſouth of the ſtar.

On the ſame day, about 37 minutes after 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the Moon will be in conjunction with *Spica*, or α *Virginis*.

Sunday, April 18.

About 47 minutes after 10 o'clock in the evening, the firſt, ſecond, and fourth ſatellites of Jupiter will be all in conjunction, on the weſtern ſide of the planet. The third ſatellite, at this time, is ſituated at a greater diſtance on the eaſt of Jupiter.

Monday, April 19.

The fourth ſatellite of Jupiter will emerge from behind his ſhadow at 13 minutes and 24 ſeconds after 10 o'clock in the evening. A little before this emerſion, the other ſatellites are ſituated on the eaſtern ſide of Jupiter, the firſt being neareſt and the third fartheſt from his diſc.

Tueſday, April 20.

About two minutes after 8 o'clock in the evening, the Sun will enter the ſign *Taurus*, or his longitude will then be one ſign.

Wednesday,

Wednesday, April 21.

About 29 minutes after 2 o'clock in the morning, the Moon will be in conjunction with *Antares*, or α *Scorpionis*.

Thursday, April 22.

About 2 minutes and 48 ſeconds after 9 o'clock in the evening, the ſecond ſatellite of Jupiter will emerge from behind his ſhadow; and about half an hour afterwards, viz. at 31 minutes and 46 ſeconds after nine, the firſt ſatellite will alſo emerge from Jupiter's ſhadow. After the emerſion of theſe two ſatellites, which are ſituated on the left ſide of Jupiter, the fourth will be found on the ſame ſide, but at a greater diſtance, and the third on the weſt of Jupiter.

On the ſame day, the planet Jupiter will be ſtationary in longitude $4^s..25°..49'$. His latitude then is $1°..12'$ north, and his declination $14°..4'$ north.

Saturday, April 24.

In the morning, before Sun-riſe, the planet Mars will be in conjunction with φ *Aquarii*, a ſtar of the fifth magnitude, in longitude $11^s..14°..22'..9''$. As the latitude of Mars is $1°..23'..34''$ ſouth, and that of φ *Aquarii* $1°..2'..7''$ ſouth, the diſtance of their centers will be $21'..27''$, and Mars will paſs to the ſouth of the ſtar.

Sunday, April 25.

A little before ten o'clock in the evening, the firſt and ſecond ſatellites of Jupiter will be in conjunction, on the weſtern ſide of the planet. The third and fourth are ſituated near each other on the eaſtern ſide of Jupiter, the fourth being at the greateſt diſtance.

Wednesday, April 28.

About 17 minutes after 6 o'clock in the morning, the Moon will be in conjunction with Mars. The Moon will paſs by Mars at a very ſmall diſtance.

On the ſame day, a little before ten o'clock in the evening, the ſecond, third, and fourth ſatellites of Jupiter will be in conjunction, on the weſtern ſide of the planet. The firſt ſatellite is ſituated on the other ſide, at a very ſmall diſtance from the diſc of Jupiter.

Thursday, April 29.

About 27 minutes and 37 ſeconds after eleven o'clock in the evening, the firſt ſatellite of Jupiter will emerge from his ſhadow; and about 14 minutes afterwards, viz. at 41 minutes and 30 ſeconds after eleven, the ſecond ſatellite will alſo emerge from Jupiter's ſhadow. After theſe emerſions, the third and fourth ſatellites will be found on the weſtern ſide of Jupiter, the third being neareſt his body.

EDINBURGH, *Geo. Square*, *March* 22. 1802. } *D. B.*

LITERARY ANECDOTES.

Louis Racine,

SECOND ſon of the great Tragic Writer, was a man of talents and an ingenious poet. His poems of "La Religion" and "La Grace" are remarkable for the richneſs and brilliancy of ſome of the paſſages, the piety and unction which they breathe, and the chaſte and uniform diction which prevails throughout.

The Abbé de Lille, in the preface to his laſt publication, "L'Homme des Champs," repreſents this poet in a very amiable light. "When I was yet very young," ſays the Abbé, "I had begun to tranſlate ſome parts of Virgil's Georgics. I paid a viſit to the ſon of the great Racine. His poem on Religion, in which the verſe is throughout elegant and chaſte, and in ſome parts even ſublime, had given me the higheſt idea of his taſte, as well as of his general talents. I requeſted that he would allow me to conſult

conſult him on a tranſlation of ſome paſſages from the Georgics. "The Georgics," exclaimed he, with ſurpriſe, and a little ſeverity in his countenance, "do not attempt it; it is a moſt raſh undertaking. My friend Mr Le Franc, who is a man of talents, has tried it, and I have told him he would not ſucceed." However, overcome by my importunity, he conſented to give me the meeting in a ſmall houſe in which he was accuſtomed to ſeclude himſelf twice a week, that he might indulge, without reſtraint, his exceſſive ſorrow at the untimely fate of his only ſon, a young man of the higheſt hopes, who fell one of the many unhappy victims of the Liſbon earthquake. When I went to him, I found him in a ſummer houſe at the bottom of his garden. He again aſſured me of the impoſſibility of ſucceeding in my deſign. Intimidated by this repeated caution, I read, with a trembling voice, about thirty lines; when he ſtopped me ſuddenly, and ſaid, "I not only no longer diſſuade you from your attempt, but adviſe you earneſtly to proceed." I never experienced a greater ſenſation of delight in the whole courſe of my life."

"This interview," adds the Abbé, "the modeſt retreat, the ſcene where my young imagination pictured the aſſemblage of glowing piety, poetry chaſte and divine, philoſophy without affectation; the ſorrows of a father, wretched but reſigned; in ſhort, the ſight of the venerable relic of an illuſtrious family ſoon to be extinct, but whoſe name ſhall never die, has left an impreſſion in my mind which time ſhall not eraſe."

The Gronovii

are, like the two Scaligers, a ſingular inſtance of talents and great erudition, deſcending from father to ſon. Both were equally celebrated for profound learning and critical ſagacity, and both excelled in the ſame line of ſtudy. The father, John Frederick Gronovius (1611—1672) publiſhed ſeveral much-eſteemed editions of Latin claſſics, Plautus, Salluſt, Livy, Seneca, Pliny, Quintilian, and A. Gellius; and alſo wrote a Treatiſe, "De Valore Pecuniæ." Huetius ſpeaks of him as a man of ſound learning, great penetration and ſagacity, joined to extreme modeſty in his opinions and ſingular caution as a critic.

The ſon, James Gronovius, born at Deventer in 1645, travelled in his youth into Italy, and at Piſa obtained a Profeſſor's chair, which he afterwards reſigned, to ſucceed his father at Leyden. He died there in 1716. He publiſhed editions of Macrobius, Polybius, Tacitus, Seneca's Tragedies, Pomponius Mela, Cicero, Ammianus Marcellinus, Q. Curtius, Phædrus, &c. &c. His edition of Herodotus is ſuppoſed to be the beſt, which he publiſhed with notes in 1715. He likewiſe compiled a Theſaurus of Grecian antiquities, and wrote diſſertations on different ſubjects, beſides ſome polemical works.

Abauzit, 1679—1767,

perhaps one of the firſt literary characters of the laſt century. His chief attention was directed to mathematics and natural hiſtory; but he made conſiderable progreſs in every other department. In the former part of his life he viſited England, and was introduced to Sir Iſaac Newton, who paid him this very great compliment. "You are," ſaid he, "the only fit perſon to judge between Leibnitz and me."

Nicholas Bourbon, —1644,

one of the beſt Latin poets which France has produced. The following lines, placed on the gate of the arſenal in Paris, were compoſed by him:

Œthna hæc Henrico Vulcania tela miniſtrat
Tela gigantæos debellatura furores.

For

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

ORIGINAL LETTER FROM MR PENNECK OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM, TO THE EARL OF BUCHAN, WITH AN EXTRACT FROM THE HARLEIAN MS. RELATIVE TO THE EXECUTION OF MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS.

. . . . . THE ſaid eighth day of Februarie being come, and the place appointed for the execution aforeſaid, The Queene of Scottes, being of ſtature tall, of body corpulent, round ſhouldered, her face fatt and broad, double-chinned and hazell eyed, her borrowed haire aburne, her attire was this:—On her head ſhe had a dreſſing of lawne edged with bonelace, a pomander chaine and an Agnus Dei about her necke, a crucifixe in her hande, a paire of beades at her girdle, with a golden croſs at the end of them, a veyle of lawne faſtened to her caule, bowed out with wyer, and edged round about with bonelace, her gowne was of black ſattin printed, with a traine and long ſleeves to the ground, ſett with acorne, buttons of jett trimed with pearle, and ſhort ſleeves of ſattin blacke cutt, with a paire of ſleeves of purple velvett whole under them; her kirtle whole of figured black ſattin, her petticote. upperbody unlaced in the backe, of chrymſon ſattin, and her petticote ſkirts of chrymſon velvet, her ſhoes of Spaniſh leather with the rough ſide outward, a paire of greene ſilke garters, her nether ſtockinge worſted, couloured watchet, clocked with ſilver, and edged on the top with ſilver, and next her legge a paire of jerzie hoſe, white. . . . . .

My Lord, the above is tranſcribed from the account of Queen Mary's execution, which is as exact as it is curious.—I ſhall only add, as a particular friend to the brute creation, an anecdote, for which, I hope, your Lordſhip will excuſe me . . . . . "Then one of the executioners putting off her garters, eſpied her little dogge, which was under her clothes, which could not be gotten forth but by force, and afterwards would not depart from her dead corpſe, but came and laie between her head and ſhoulders, (a thing diligentlie noted) the ſame dogge being imbrued with her blood, was carried away and waſhed," &c. &c.

I have the honour of being, my Lord, with great eſteem and affection, your very faithful and humble ſervant,

R. PENNECK.

Britiſh Muſeum, June 18th 1767.

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

ORIGINAL LETTER FROM THE LATE SIR JAMES FOULIS, BART. TO THE EARL OF BUCHAN.

MY LORD,

CONTRARY to my uſual practice, I omitted laſt week the anſwering your Lordſhip's favour, which I received from the young Enſign; becauſe I intended to have ſent with it a little diſſertation I had written to be ſent to Oſſian Macpherſon, on ſome of the names of his heroes, but after long ſearch it could not be found. The purport was to obſerve to him, that he had miſtaken in ſome of the names, which ought to have been written Cuthal, Fiunn, Oſin, which truly ſignify, a tall leader, worth, or excellence, and the man of old. But yeſterday I received a letter which Macpherſon had written, with direction for its being ſhewn to me; and I perceived from it, that he knew the true names, and would give them in his originals; but had put in the tranſlations ſuch names as would make them ſound beſt in Engliſh ears. The ſame letter informs me, that there is now going on a Treatiſe to eſtabliſh the Gaelic Language, on primi-

primitive, clear, uncontravertible principles: the Gaelic now traced to its ſource, has been found to be the moſt regular, ſimple, and pleaſing to the ear, of any language paſt or preſent.

I have long obſerved, that there are many curious things in Scotland that paſs unnoticed, and I would be glad to have them better examined, and more known to the world. Among theſe is the hill of Bowbate, on the borders of the eſtate of Arniſton. On the top of it is a well of unfathomable depth: if you throw ſome rods into it, before you can reach the foot of the hill, the rods, drawn in by the whirlpool, will be thrown out at the bottom, with much of the bark torn off, by being forced through the crevices. Of this are ſaid the following lines in old Scottiſh dialect:—

Bowbate, gif you break
A that you tak in your gait,
Marſit, and Maliſlee,
Huntley Cott, all three,
Seven Kirk and an Abbey,
Muſt all be ſweeped into the ſea.

The abbey meant is Newbattle, as the river which riſes from Bowbate is the Eſk that paſſes by the ſouth ſide of Dalkeith. Whether your Lordſhip has ever heard of it I know not, but it is unknown to every body except a very few of its neighbours. Old as I am, my curioſity would prompt me to go and try if I could find the depth of the well and the myſtery of the whirlpool, if I had not ſome faint hopes that your Lordſhip, by the deſire of doing honour to yourſelf, by communicating to the world ſuch a curioſity, would be tempted to undertake that little expedition;

Sed mihi tarda gelu, ſæcliſque exhauſta Senectus,
Invidet hoc muns, ſeræque ad fortia vires,
Tu quibus & annis,
Et generi fata indulgent, quem Numina poſcunt,
Ingredere.

This would prove to us, that the founder of the S. A. is one of the moſt uſeful members in it.

I have been for ſome time diſguſted at reading the endleſs labours of that vile Goth, Pinkerton; he is full of abuſe, of frequent and direct contradictions, makes falſe quotations, and diſſembles or omits the authors, contrary to his cauſe. Becauſe the Highlanders wear no breeches, he is the firſt man that has put breeches on Roman ſoldiers, which they never heard of until the decline of the empire ſome beaux aſſumed them; and Honorius made an edict, prohibiting the wearing what Tacitus calls *tegumentum barbarum*. I have made notes on his book as I went along, but his blunders are ſo very frequent, that I believe I ſhall never have the patience to write my obſervations at full length.

I have lately been very ill, and find the old machine falling to pieces. I care not when the end may come. I have not been in Edinburgh theſe four months; and indeed I regret it not, ſince it is deſerted by that family that I eſteemed moſt in the metropolis.

If I miſtake not, I think I gave your Lordſhip ſome ſeeds of hiccary; if any more be wanted, I believe I can ſpare a few, freſh come from their native country, and ſhall always be glad of any opportunity of ſhewing myſelf to be,

My Lord,
Your Lordſhip's,
Moſt obedient,
Moſt humble ſervant,
JAMES FOULIS.

Colinton, Dec. laſt, 1789.

To

To the Editor of the Edinburgh Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE PROGRESS OF THE ARTS AND SCIENCES, AND THE PERFECTION OF THE HUMAN MIND.

"Opinionum commenta dies delet, naturæ judicia confirmat."—CIC.

SIR,

IT has become pretty common, of late, among ſpeculative philoſophers, to hazard opinions upon the perfection of the human mind. The ſubject is intereſting, and preſents an unbounded field for conjecture; and I am ſorry to find that it has been too freely indulged in their ſpeculations on this ſubject. It is not on conjecture and the flights of the imagination that we ought to build our reaſoning reſpecting any contingent or doubtful event. We muſt appeal to facts, which will not bend to preconceived opinions, and endeavour to diſcover, whether the unlimited perfection of the human mind, or, in other words, the prophetic viſions of philoſophers, adorned with all the graces of eloquence, and recommended by the faſcinating touches of the imagination, be compatible with our ſituation, with the means we have of acquiring knowledge, and with the experience of former times.

It will readily be acknowledged, that the arts and the ſciences, ſome of them particularly, have been cultivated with amazing ſucceſs, ſince the revival of learning in Europe. Many valuable diſcoveries and inventions, altogether unknown to former ages, have contributed greatly towards abridging labour, and bringing works of art to a high degree of perfection. Some of them are of ſuch general importance, and are become ſo neceſſary, even as articles of primary neceſſity, that we can ſcarcely conceive how thoſe people who knew nothing of them, could live comfortably without their aſſiſtance. Others again are more ſplendid than uſeful, but tend to inſpire the mind with high ideas of modern taſte and magnificence. In mechanical operations, and their application to the affairs of life, man, feeling himſelf ſo much eaſed, by their aſſiſtance, of a very great and weighty part of his labour, naturally employs all his ingenuity and obſervation ſtill farther to lighten the preſſure. And, provided they do not ſo far abridge labour, as to decreaſe population, by depriving a number of hands of employment, they certainly may be regarded as highly uſeful to the public. But in many of the ſciences there is not the ſame ſteadineſs and progreſſive improvement. The opinions of mankind, upon many ſubjects, have varied with almoſt every ſucceeding generation. New hypotheſes have been raiſed upon the ruins of the old. Conjectures have been received as proofs, for no other reaſon but that they were ſupported by great names; and diſcoveries ſaid to be made, which the veil of antiquity and a learned language concealed from view. It is highly laudable to puſh experiments upon natural objects as far as they will go; and ſometimes a ſagacious mind may form a conjecture upon the probable nature of certain phenomena, that ſhall afterwards lead to important diſcoveries. But this ought always to be done with the greateſt caution. It appears to have been the intention of nature to conceal for ever from human knowledge many of her moſt magnificent and original ſprings of action. We behold numerous productions and energies, for which we cannot, with all our penetration and experience, ſatisfactorily account; and many phenomena, which, we perceive, can never be thoroughly known, though our faculties were brought to the higheſt pitch of perfection of which we deem them capable. To ex-

experiments, and a cautious induction, we may attribute the ſucceſs of ſeveral branches of the ſciences; and while theſe are adhered to, we may promiſe ourſelves ſtill more enlarged views of nature. Yet it is not uncommon to hear diſputes among philoſophers about things of which they muſt be totally ignorant, and endeavours to account for phenomena by a precarious analogy, which, in ſtrict reaſoning upon philoſophical ſubjects, ought to be very ſeldom introduced. It is not uncommon to ſee ſyſtems founded upon a few data, and ſupported, ſometimes by an appeal to facts, very frequently of a dubious nature, but oftener with much acrimony, falſe reaſoning, and abuſe,—This is a weakneſs from which even men of enlarged minds and liberal views are not wholly exempted. They conceive that their reputation for accuracy and veracity is at ſtake, and, conſcious of their good intentions, they feel with peculiar ſenſibility, every attack upon their favourite opinions. They view them with a maternal eye, and are jealous of their ſucceſs with the world. Inſtead of patiently examining the weight, both of their own arguments and thoſe of their opponents, they overlook the merits of the latter, and draw over to their own ſide every thing which can give them the ſmalleſt ſupport.

I think that I may venture to ſay, from a review of the hiſtory of the arts and ſciences, that, when they have arrived at a certain point, they have either ſlowly or rapidly gone to decay. The ſucceſs of their cultivation depends upon many cauſes. The principal cauſes, however, ſeem to be, the natural ſituation and productions of a country; the patronage of men of taſte and rank; and particularly the nature of the government.

The arts and ſciences thrive beſt in a fertile and well-cultivated ſoil, where the productions of the earth eaſily maintain the inhabitants, and even admit of being exported to other countries. A conſiderable degree of civilization, and ſome demand for more than the ſimple neceſſaries of life, are neceſſary to precede their appearance: and ſome demand for more than the ſimple neceſſaries of life. While the inhabitants continue virtuous and moderate, they will give encouragement to thoſe arts which perpetuate their renown; and even the artiſts and men of ſcience themſelves, eſtimating their reward by the applauſe of their countrymen, will be under no temptation to ſacrifice their own taſte to the depraved ideas of any patron, but will conſult their own judgment in the execution of any work.

The patronage of men of taſte and rank is ſo little to be depended upon; they occur ſo ſeldom, or are ſo much employed in other affairs, that men of genius have not often riſen by their generous endeavours. How few men of real taſte and liberality do we find in the records of hiſtory? How few have the noble ambition of adorning their country, and immortalizing their names, by a liberal, and generous, and diſintereſted patronage of real merit? One would think that the honours paid to the few patrons of ſcience, whoſe names hiſtory has tranſmitted through paſt ages, might be ſufficient to excite others to imitate their example. Until this is done, I ſee no reaſon for any very great and progreſſive improvement ever likely to be made in them.

The nature of the government is ſtill more uncertain. All the encouragement which can be expected from that quarter muſt depend upon its ſtability, the caprice of individuals, and the public ſituation of affairs. We have been told of the arts and ſciences flouriſhing in one period and degenerating in another. We have ſeen them chilled by ſuperſtition; ſwept away by revolutions, and extinguiſhed by tyranny. Reviving in Italy

Italy in all their ancient glory, they roſe to the moſt ſublime conceptions of the human mind; they flouriſhed for a time, and then languiſhed and diſappeared, excepting the immortal monuments of that diſtinguiſhed period. Theſe are held up to the aſtoniſhment and wonder of the world; and all that has been ſince attempted, are mere imitations, which, far from ſurpaſſing, come not near the originals.

Notwithſtanding all that has been ſaid and written about taſte in the arts and ſciences, no definite ſtandard has hitherto been found; and none, in my opinion, will ever be found ſo long as artificial ſociety and that diverſity among the human race ſubſiſt. There are, indeed, ſome productions of ſuch tranſcendent merit, as to have ſtood the teſt of ages; and have come to be conſidered as the moſt perfect models of their kind. The number of theſe, however, are few, and, what makes againſt our modern optimiſts, they are moſtly ancient. Far from equalling them, we degenerate into refinement and a ſtudied nicety, without attaining to that ſimplicity and manly vigour which peculiarly diſtinguiſh the noble monuments of antiquity. If we trace the progreſs of the arts and ſciences in any country, we ſhall find them at firſt extremely rude; accommodated, however, to the wants and deſires of the inhabitants, but entirely deſtitute of beauty and proportion. By ſucceſſive trials and proper encouragement, they proceed from deformity to beauty, and come at laſt to anſwer the ends both of utility and pleaſure. Here however, they do not ſtop. Mankind muſt be refining, and inſtead of abiding by that ſimplicity and elegance which all men of good taſte admire, they give play to their imaginations, and produce nothing but wild and fanciful forms. Thus it happens, when things of real value are exhauſted; when there is more than what ſuffices for every moderate deſire; and when ſome artiſt has ſurpaſſed all his contemporaries; the ingenuity of man is put upon the ſtretch; original genius is confined to mere imitation, and never ſuffered to try its own ſtrength; a perverſion of all refined and juſt taſte ſucceeds, and nothing is admired but what is new, or curious, or ſplendid. Every thing is embelliſhed and carried to the utmoſt pitch of refinement; and what it gains in appearance, it loſes in intrinſic value. The multitude are eaſily dazzled by the illuſion. Their minds are ſwayed by every caprice of faſhion; and entirely guided by the opinions of a ſmall number who preſide over the public taſte; and, as they are influenced more by whim and caprice than by any ſound principles of taſte, founded upon a general acquaintance with the moſt approved and moſt elegant productions, what they propoſe for imitation has ſeldom more than novelty to recommend it. The influx of riches adds ſtrength to the evil; and the very means which, when kept within proper bounds, bring the arts and ſciences to perfection, operate moſt effectually in retarding their progreſs. The effect which they have upon the morals of the people, by multiplying their deſires, is great and pernicious. When the riches of any country far exceed the moderate wants of the inhabitants, they become leſs happy, becauſe their deſires are encreaſed, and the majority more envious and diſcontented, more profligate and vicious, becauſe the object of their wiſhes is farther removed from their power of gratification. Through every rank, the ſame malignant ſpirit ſpreads. Thoſe who think themſelves inferior in point of riches, beauty, fame, and even learning, always endeavour to riſe to an equality with thoſe whoſe ſituation is the object of their envy. In ſome caſes, by a prepoſterous ambition, which becomes the ruling paſſion

ſion of their lives, they ruin their fortunes, or fix an indelible ſtain upon their characters. Indeed, when men begin to place their felicity in wealth and riches; when they conſider them as forming the great diſtinction in ſociety, and the poſſeſſion of them the only means by which they can attract notice; when the artificial ſtate of ſociety is ſuch as to give every fool who poſſeſſes riches, a ſuperiority over men of no fortune, but of real merit; then no man will attach himſelf to any purſuit but that of acquiring riches, in order that he may both purchaſe pleaſure and acquire power. The general cry will then be,

"O cives, cives, quærenda pecunia primum;
"Virtus, poſt nummos." HOR.

Not content with what could ſatisfy their moderate deſires; not willing to remain in that ſtation in which they were originally placed; and not able to bear the idea of being eclipſed by ſome of their equals whom fortune has raiſed to eminence, they relinquiſh the honourable path which would conduct them, if not to opulence, at leaſt to happineſs, and preſs with incumbent weight upon every ſuperior rank. Is it improbable, that this accumulated force, which looſens the deep-ſtruck roots of ſociety, may not, ſome time or other, when the morals of the lower orders are completely vitiated, by the overflowing of riches and the avidity with which they are ſought, heave the artificial fabric from its very foundation. All hiſtory is full of examples; and the ruin of the moſt celebrated ſtates has been effected, in a great meaſure, by this particular cauſe. If, then, inſtances are numerous; and if it ſeem to ariſe from the conſtitution of things, that, in proportion to the increaſe of luxury and riches, the ſtrength of any country is diminiſhed, and the ſeeds of diſſolution are ſown; one might think that a conſideration of this would be ſufficient to deter mankind from profuſion, profligacy, and tyranny; if it were poſſible to reclaim thoſe to whom they become habitual, and who entertain the idea that their birth or fortune entitles them to ſuch indulgence. We naturally look up to the higher ranks for examples of generoſity, magnanimity, and patriotiſm, becauſe we think that they owe theſe to their birth and ſtation. We expect from the middling claſs of men, induſtry, ſincerity, and moderation, becauſe we think that theſe are indiſpenſable in the intercourſe of buſineſs. We require from the inferior claſs, honeſty, fidelity, temperance, and ſubmiſſion, becauſe theſe virtues are eſſentially neceſſary to the duties which they have to perform. But when we ſee them indulging in riot and debauchery; immerſed in luxury and diſſipation; finically attentive to dreſs and ornament, and impious and immoral in the higheſt degree; can we ſuppoſe that, with theſe examples before their eyes, mankind will increaſe in virtue, and the arts and ſciences proceed in an uniform progreſſive improvement?

There is another circumſtance which appears to me not only to oppoſe the progreſs of the arts and ſciences, and the perfection of the human mind, but alſo, in a great meaſure, to eradicate the former and depreſs the latter. It has been obſerved, that the nobleſt efforts of genius have moſt commonly appeared among a free people. If they ever made any progreſs under a deſpotic government, it was only for a ſhort time; ſeldom longer than the reign of one monarch, who happened to poſſeſs taſte and a love of the arts. But even then, thoſe independent and manly ſentiments, which flow from a high notion of human character, and are the offſpring of minds accuſtomed to freedom, are never found among all the monuments of ſuch a reign. The elegant and ornamental arts are then chiefly cultivated. Whatever could remind a monarch, accuſtomed only

only to flattery, of his duty, and reprove, without reſerve, his follies and his vices; whatever could inſpire his ſubjects with a love of freedom, and teach them the natural rights of man, would ſoon be extinguiſhed by any abſolute Prince, who would wiſh to retain his authority. Free ſtates, on the contrary, are preſerved by bold and ſpirited remonſtrances.—Every man is accuſtomed to think and to act with openneſs and freedom. And while the ſcourge of ſatire and the ſhafts of ridicule hang over the heads of thoſe in office, a regard to reputation will induce them to perform their duty. A ſteady government, founded upon principles of juſtice and a ſacred regard to the natural rights of every man, is the beſt means for promoting virtuous and independent ſentiments. The way to honours and rewards lies open to every one, and from the proſpect of receiving a ſuitable recompence for his ſervices, his mind acquires new vigour, and enlarges its powers and faculties. But can a people, who ſee themſelves ſubject to the capricious authority of their rulers; who are protected by no laws; who imbibe the ſpirit of ſlaves from their birth, and feel every moment that they are treated as ſuch; among whom genius droops, or meanly riſes by diſgraceful adulation; where the free-born mind is ſhackled with the body and cramped in all its exertions; can a people thus ſituated ever arrive at perfection, or can they have any inducement or any means to extend their knowledge? Will they not rather continue in a kind of paſſive indifference, averſe from every thing that would remind them of their degradation, obſtinate in their prejudices and blind to their failings? Almoſt all the nations of Europe, our own excepted, and all the nations of Aſia, are more or leſs ſubject to the yoke of deſpotiſm.

Of late years, tremendous revolutions have ſhaken the firmeſt thrones, and altered the greateſt part of the face of Europe. We have been too much intereſted in them, and the period is too recent to enable us to judge with impartiality and certainty of the effects which they have had, or may have upon the arts and ſciences, and the happineſs of the human race. But if ſcenes of cruelty and bloodſhed; if tyrants raiſed from the dregs of the people, the leaſt capable of generous principles, and whoſe vices and virtues were equally pernicious; if a renunciation of the great principles of morality and religion, which, with all wiſe men, are deemed the only foundations of government; if, in ſhort, a military government, the worſt ſpecies of tyranny, can induce us to believe that any thing great and noble ſhall be the reſult, then indeed hiſtory can give us no accurate idea of the train of events, or the political world muſt now be governed by other principles. The people, in general, can endure neither an exceſs of liberty nor of ſlavery. Both extremes are ruinous. The condition of a ſlave is miſerable, but it may be mitigated by the compaſſion of a maſter. The ebullitions of liberty burſt forth like a torrent, and draw after them all the madneſs of the paſſions. Envy, hatred, ambition, and avarice, ſeek for gratification; and when once the barriers of authority are broken down; when examples become familiar, it is impoſſible to ſay where they will ſtop. It has indeed generally happened, when the people have been completely ſatiated with liberty, by making a bad uſe of it, they have relapſed into a worſe kind of ſlavery than that under which they formerly groaned. It requires time, and a gradual correction of the errors of government, to place it upon a firm foundation. It requires a veneration for ancient opinions and ancient rights, and an appeal to eſtabliſhed facts, before the vaſt machine can proceed

proceed in a regular motion. And it alſo requires, a regard to external ſituation and the eſtabliſhed habits of the people. Our own Government has been raiſed upon principles ſimilar to theſe that I have juſt mentioned. The liberties of every individual are rendered ſacred by long eſtabliſhed laws and cuſtoms, and have even been more firmly eſtabliſhed by improvements in the arts and the extenſion of commerce. May they be perpetual, ſhould be the wiſh of every man who has any regard for himſelf and his poſterity. This is not the caſe with ſome of the other nations of Europe. One has ſunk, from freedom and reſpect, into ſlavery and inſignificancy; another has been blotted out of the liſt of nations, and others are making rapid ſtrides towards univerſal dominion.

Let us now conſider the compariſon in which we ſtand with regard to the nations of Greece and Rome. How comes it that we ſo much admire their poets, their philoſophers, their orators, and their hiſtorians? Why, if the ſciences are conſtantly improving, do we make them our models for imitation? Why do we conſider them as beſt calculated to form our taſte, to give us purity of ſtile, and ſtrength of thought? And how comes it that thoſe men, who have diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their learning, uniformly confeſs themſelves indebted to the claſſic authors of antiquity for any excellence they may have attained? This is ſurely a ſtrong preſumption, that nothing which modern times has produced can be ſubſtituted in their place, and that we muſt ſtill confeſs the ancients our maſters in elegant literature. In natural philoſophy we certainly far ſurpaſs them, and in the abſtract knowledge of the human mind we are likewiſe their ſuperiors. But in the extent of genius, in the ſtrength of conception and the juſtneſs of delineation we are left far behind. They pre-occupied moſt of the ſubjects of general ſcience, and they did it ſo completely as to leave us nothing to do but to imitate. They poſſeſſed advantages which we want, and advantages of ſuch a nature as we cannot poſſibly enjoy.

I ſhall conclude this paper, by an obſervation or two, which I have made with a degree of ſorrow, upon the ſtate of literature among ourſelves. A few years ago this nation could boaſt of authors little inferior to the moſt celebrated of antiquity. A very few of this eminent ſchool now remain. None appear to ariſe to equal their abilities. We have, no doubt, ſome who have greatly diſtinguiſhed themſelves in various branches of literature, but how few the number compared to thoſe in that illuſtrious cluſter of genius who have immortalized their names and their country by their great talents! The little encouragement given to learning, and the wretched ſituation of the greateſt number of thoſe appointed to diſſeminate it among the lower claſs of people, have been lately pointed out in an able and candid manner. No repreſentation of mine, after what has been already ſaid upon that ſubject, could more clearly point out the neceſſity of ſomething neceſſary to be done to alleviate their diſtreſs. Give the people knowledge adequate to their circumſtances, and you give them principles to direct their conduct, you give them the principles of morality and religion, you inſpire a ſenſe of duty, and you ſtrengthen the voice of conſcience.

I have only to remark, that the ſwarms of books upon every ſubject, and the multitude of novels of the moſt pernicious tendency, that are now poured in upon the world, by calling the attention to a multiplicity of objects, diſtract the mind, weaken its powers, and prevent its exertions. We muſt now know every thing, or we know nothing. The interſtices, if I may ſay ſo, between the ſciences

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are now filled up, and we pass from one to another, without knowing that we have changed our ground. A superficial knowledge of things is substituted instead of solid and deep reflection, and instead of thinking for ourselves, we are obliged to borrow the thoughts of others.

These, Sir, are a few observations which I have made upon the progress of the arts and sciences, and the perfection of the human mind. If they are just, we should proceed with caution in our inquiry into truth; we should check presumption, which too often hurries us to the end of our labours ere they be well begun, and endeavour as far as we can to disseminate useful and rational knowledge. With regard to the issue of the question, I shall only say,

"Ἀμείρει δ' ἐπίλοιπος·
"Μάρτυρες σοφώτατοι." PINDAR.

Edin. 6th March 1802. *D.*

MEMOIRS OF THE LIFE AND WRITINGS OF JAMES HARRIS, ESQ.

From a new Edition of his Works, by his Son the Earl of Malmesbury.

OF this learned and truly excellent man, a detailed narrative having been lately presented to the public by his son, the heir of his virtues and talents, we are confident that the circumstances disclosed in this account will be acceptable to our readers and useful to the world at large, from the example of domestic worth which they hold out for imitation.

By this account we learn that Mr Harris was the eldest son of James Harris, Esq. of the Close of Salisbury, by his second wife, the Lady Elizabeth Ashley, who was the third daughter of Anthony Earl of Shaftesbury, and sister to the celebrated author of the characteristics, as well as to the Hon. Maurice Ashley Cooper, the elegant translator of Xenophon's Cyropædia;—that he was born July 20th, 1709;—and that he received the early part of his education under the Rev. Mr Hill, Master of the Grammar School at Salisbury, "who was long known and respected in the West of England as an instructor of youth." At school Mr Harris remained till the age of sixteen; he was then entered as a Gentleman Commoner at Wadham College, Oxford; and having completed his academical studies, his father removed him to Lincoln's Inn, "not intending him for the bar, but, as was then a common practice, meaning to make the study of the law a part of his education." When he had attained his twenty-fourth year, he had the misfortune of losing his father; but this event, by making him independent, enabled him to engage in those pursuits, and to adopt that mode of life which were best suited to his inclination.

"The strong and decided bent of his mind, observes Lord Malmsbury, "had always been towards the Greek and Latin classics. These he preferred to every sort of reading; and to his favourite authors he now applied himself with avidity, retiring from London to the house in which his family had very long resided in the Close of Salisbury. His application during fourteen or fifteen years to the best writers of antiquity continued to be almost unremitting, and his industry was such as is not often exceeded. He rose always very early, frequently at four or five o'clock in the morning, especially during the winter, because he could then most effectually insure a command of time to himself."

Though Mr Harris afterwards became so distinguished for his intimate acquaintance with, and attachment to the Aristotelian philosophy, yet the following anecdote assures us that his study of the Stagirite did not commence very early:—

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"I have heard my father say, that it was not until many years after his retirement from London that he began to read Ariſtotle and his commentators, or to enquire, ſo deeply as he afterwards did, into the Greek philoſophy. He had imbibed a prejudice, very common at that time even among ſcholars, that Ariſtotle was an obſcure and unprofitable author, whoſe philoſophy had been deſervedly ſuperſeded by that of Mr Locke; a notion which my father's own writings have ſince contributed to correct, with no ſmall evidence and authority."

Mr Harris's fondneſs for the cauſe of literature did not detach him from more important purſuits; he acted regularly and aſſiduouſly as a magiſtrate for his own country, and gave, "in that capacity, occaſional proofs of a manly ſpirit and firmneſs, without which the mere formal diſcharge of magiſterial duty is often uſeleſs and inſufficient." His firſt literary production was printed in the year 1744, and contained three treatiſes, 1ſt, concerning Art,—2d, Muſic, Painting, and Poetry,—and 3d, on Happineſs, which Lord Monboddo, ſpeaking of the Dialogue on *Art*, praiſes as containing "the beſt ſpecimen of the dividing, or diæretic manner, as the ancients called it," that was to be found in any modern book with which he was acquainted.

In July 1745, Mr Harris married Miſs Elizabeth Clarke, daughter, and eventually heireſs of John Clarke, Eſq. of Sandford near Bridgewater in the county of Somerſet, by whom he had five children; two of theſe died at an early period; James, now Earl of Malmeſbury, and two daughters, have ſurvived their father.—In 1751, he publiſhed his *Hermes*, or a Philoſophical Inquiry concerning Univerſal Grammar.

"From the period of his marriage until the year 1761, my father (ſays Lord Malmeſbury), continued to live entirely at Saliſbury, except in the ſummer, when he ſometimes retired to his houſe at Durnford near that city. It was there he found himſelf moſt free from the interruption of buſineſs and company, and at leiſure to compoſe the chief part of thoſe works which were the reſult of his ſtudy at other ſeaſons. His time was divided between the care of his family, in which he placed his chief happineſs, his literary purſuits, and the ſociety of his friends and neighbours, with whom he kept up a conſtant and cheerful intercourſe. The ſuperior taſte and ſkill which he poſſeſſed in muſic, and his extreme fondneſs for hearing it, led him to attend to its cultivation in his native place with uncommon pains and ſucceſs; inſomuch that, under his auſpices, not only the annual muſical feſtival in Saliſbury flouriſhed beyond the moſt inſtitutions of the kind, but even the ordinary ſubſcription-concerts were carried on by his aſſiſtance and directions, with a ſpirit and effect ſeldom equalled out of the metropolis. Many of the beautiful ſelections made from the beſt Italian and German compoſers for theſe feſtivals and concerts, and adapted by my father ſometimes to words ſelected from Scripture, or from Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, ſometimes to compoſitions of his own, have ſurvived the occaſions on which they were firſt produced, and are ſtill in great eſtimation. Two volumes of theſe ſelections have been lately publiſhed by Mr Corſe, organiſt of Saliſbury cathedral; the reſt remain in MS. in poſſeſſion of my family. His own houſe, in the mean time, was the frequent ſcene of ſocial and muſical meetings; and I think I do not hazard too much in ſaying, that he contributed, both by his own converſation, and by the company which he often aſſembled at his houſe from various parts, to refine and improve the taſte and manners of the place in which he reſided."

Mr

Mr Harris was choſen a repreſentative in parliament for the borough of Chriſt Church, in the year 1761, which ſeat he retained to the day of his death. In the following year, he accepted the office of one of the Lords of the Admiralty, whence he was promoted in 1763 to be a Lord of the Treaſury: in 1774, he became Secretary and Comptroller to the Queen, and this appointment he held during the remainder of his life.

"Although aſſiduous in the diſcharge of his parliamentary duty, and occaſionally taking a ſhare in debates, Mr Harris never contracted any violent ſpirit of party. He abhorred faction of every kind; nor did he ever relinquiſh for public buſineſs, thoſe ſtill more intereſting purſuits which had made the delight and occupation of his earlier years. If they were ſomewhat intermitted during the ſitting of parliament, he renewed them with increaſed reliſh and ſatisfaction on his return into the country. Thoſe who ſaw him in London, partaking with cheerfulneſs and enjoyment of a varied and extenſive ſociety, and frequenting dramatic and muſical entertainments, while, during his ſtay in Saliſbury, he always exerciſed a reſpectable, but well-regulated hoſpitality, were ſurpriſed that he could have found time to compoſe and publiſh in 1775 another learned work. It contains, under the title of Philoſophical Arrangements, a part only of a larger work that he had meditated, but did not finiſh, on the Peripatetic logic. So far as relates to the *arrangement* of ideas, it is complete; but it has other objects alſo in view. It combats, with great force and ability, the atheiſtical doctrines of chance and materialiſm."

The laſt work which proceeded from the pen of this ingenious writer was his *Philological Enquiries*; which, ſays his ſon, "is a more popular work than any of his former ones, and contains rather a ſummary of the concluſions to which the philoſophy of the ancients had conducted them in their critical inquiries, than a regular and perfect ſyſtem. The principles on which thoſe concluſions depend are therefore omitted, as being of a more abſtruſe nature than was agreeable to his deſign; which was to teach by illuſtration and example, not by ſtrict demonſtration. Indeed, this publication appears to have been meant not only as a retroſpective view of thoſe ſtudies which exerciſed his mind in the full vigour of his life, but likewiſe as a monument of his affection towards many of his intimate friends. I cannot therefore but conſider it as a pleaſing proof of a mind retaining, at an advanced age, a conſiderable degree of its former energy and activity, together with, what is ſtill more rarely to be found, an undiminiſhed portion of its candour and benevolence.

"Before this laſt volume was entirely concluded, my father's health had evidently begun to be very much impaired. He never enjoyed a robuſt conſtitution; but for ſome time, towards the end of his life, the infirmities under which he laboured had gradually increaſed. His family at length became apprehenſive of a decline, ſymptoms of which were very apparent, and by none more clearly perceived than by himſelf. This was evident from a variety of little circumſtances, but by no means from any impatience or fretfulneſs, nor yet from any dejection of ſpirits, ſuch as are frequently incident to extreme weakneſs of body, eſpecially when it proves to be the forerunner of approaching diſſolution. On the contrary, the ſame equable and placid temper which had diſtinguiſhed him throughout his whole life, the ſame tender and affectionate attention to his ſurrounding family, which he had unceaſingly manifeſted while in health, continued without the ſmalleſt change

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or abatement, to the very laſt; diſplaying a mind thoroughly at peace with itſelf, and able, without diſturbance or diſmay, to contemplate the awful proſpect of futurity!"

After his ſtrength had been quite exhauſted by illneſs, he expired calmly on the 22d December 1780, in the 72d year of his age.

"The diſtinction (ſays Lord M.) by which my father was moſt generally known, while living, and by which he is likely to ſurvive to poſterity, is that of a man of learning. His profound knowledge of Greek, which he applied more ſucceſsfully, perhaps, than any modern writer has done, to the ſtudy and explanation of ancient philoſophy, aroſe from an early and intimate acquaintance with the excellent poets and hiſtorians in that language. They, and the beſt writers of the Auguſtan age, were his conſtant and never-failing recreation. By his familiarity with them, he was enabled to enliven and illuſtrate his deeper and more abſtruſe ſpeculations; as every page almoſt of theſe volumes will abundantly teſtify. But his attainments were not confined to ancient philoſophy and claſſical learning. He poſſeſſed likewiſe a general knowledge of modern hiſtory, with a very diſtinguiſhing taſte in the fine arts, in one of which, as before obſerved, he was an eminent proficient. His ſingular induſtry empowered him to make theſe various acquiſitions without neglecting any of the duties which he owed to his family, his friends, or his country. I am in poſſeſſion of ſuch proofs, beſides thoſe already given to the public, of my father's laborious ſtudy and reflection, as I apprehend, are very rarely to be met with. Not only was he accuſtomed, through a long ſeries of years, to make copious extracts from the different books which he read, and to write critical remarks and conjectures on many of the paſſages extracted, but he was alſo in the habit of regularly committing to writing ſuch reflections as aroſe out of his ſtudy, which evince a mind carefully diſciplined, and anxiouſly bent on the attainment of ſelf-knowledge and ſelf-government. And yet, though habituated to deep thinking and laborious reading, he was generally cheerful, even to playfulneſs. There was no pedantry in his manners or converſation, nor was he ever ſeen either to diſplay his learning with oſtentation, or to treat with ſlight or ſupercilioufneſs thoſe leſs informed than himſelf. He rather ſought to make them partakers of what he knew, than to mortify them by a parade of his own ſuperiority. Nor had he any of that miſerable faſtidiouſneſs about him, which too often diſgraces men of learning, and prevents their being amuſed or intereſted, at leaſt their chooſing to appear ſo, by common performances and common events.

"It was with him a maxim, that the moſt difficult, and infinitely the preferable, ſort of criticiſm, both in literature and the arts, was that which conſiſts in finding out beauties, rather than defects; and although he certainly wanted not judgment to diſtinguiſh and to prefer ſuperior excellence of any kind, he was too reaſonable to expect it ſhould very often occur, and too wiſe to allow himſelf to be diſguſted at common weakneſs or imperfection. He thought, indeed, that the very attempt to pleaſe, however it might fall ſhort of its aim, deſerved ſome return of thanks, ſome degree of approbation; and that to endeavour at being pleaſed by ſuch efforts, was due to juſtice, to good-nature, and to good-ſenſe.

"Far, at the ſame time, from that preſumptuous conceit which is ſolicitous about mending others, and that moroſeneſs which feeds its own pride by dealing general cenſure, he cultivated to the utmoſt that great moral wiſdom, by which we are made

made humane, gentle, and forgiving; thankful for the bleſſings of life, acquieſcent in the afflictions we endure, and ſubmiſſive to all the diſpenſations of providence. He deteſted the gloom of ſuperſtition, and the perſecuting ſpirit by which it is ſo often accompanied; but he abhorred ſtill more the baneful and deſtructive ſyſtem of modern philoſophy; and from his early ſolicitude to inſpire me with a hatred of it, it would almoſt ſeem that he foreſaw its alarming approach and fatal progreſs. There is no obligation which I acknowledge with more thankfulneſs; none that I ſhall more anxiouſly endeavour to confer upon my own children, from a thorough conviction of its value and importance.

"My father's affection to every part of his family was exemplary and uniform. As a huſband, a parent, a maſter, he was ever kind and indulgent; and it deſerves to be mentioned to his honour, that he thought it no interruption of his graver occupations, himſelf to inſtruct his daughters, by exerciſing them daily both in reading and compoſition, and writing eſſays for their improvement, during many of their younger years. No man was a better judge of what belonged to female education, and the elegant accompliſhments of the ſex, or more diſpoſed to ſet a high value upon them. But he had infinitely more at heart, that his children ſhould be early habituated to the practice of religion and morality, and deeply impreſſed with their true principles. To promote this deſirable end, he was aſſiduous both by inſtruction and example: being himſelf a conſtant attendant upon public worſhip, and enforcing that great duty upon every part of his family. The deep ſenſe of moral and religious obligation which was habitual to him, and thoſe benevolent feelings which were ſo great a happineſs to his family and friends, had the ſame powerful influence over his public, as his private life. He had an ardent zeal for the proſperity of his country, whoſe real intereſts he well underſtood; and in his parliamentary conduct he proved himſelf a warm friend to the genuine principles of religious and civil liberty, as well as a firm ſupporter of every branch of our admirable conſtitution."

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

Extract of a Letter from DR SAMUEL MITCHILL, *Profeſſor of Chemiſtry in the Univerſity of* NEW YORK, *to* THE EARL OF BUCHAN, *relative to the inſtitution of the* TAMMANY SOCIETY *in that City, and the diſcovery of ſome ancient* FLINTHEADS *of* SPEARS *on* LONG-ISLAND.

My Lord,

THE favourable notice you have taken of my account of Tammany is very flattering to me, and ſince you have thought it worthy of peruſal and mention, I will give you the hiſtory of the piece. In this city there is, you know, a mixture of people from almoſt all the nations of Europe, but particularly from the Britiſh dominions. The emigrants generally retain their attachment to their native land, and their clanniſh diſpoſition or national attachment to each other. They herd together, and form ſocieties, conſiſting of the natives of particular countries and their deſcendants. Accordingly the Iriſhmen are aſſociated in New York under St Patrick, the Engliſh form a ſociety dedicated to St. George, and the Scotch embody themſelves under the auſpices of St Andrew. Theſe ſocieties have their yearly and quarterly meetings, their feſtivals, their toaſts, and preſident and ſecretaries, and ſo forth, making great parade on certain

certain occaſions, and attracting regard in the newſpapers and regiſters. The life of each of theſe worthies are familiar to every member who had read *the illuſtrious and renowned hiſtory of the ſeven famous champions of Chriſtendom.*

The Americans grew jealous of theſe ſaintſhips and diſtinctions. They reſolved to have a national ſociety too, but they were at a loſs for a patron. At length they agreed to adopt the name of an ancient Indian warrior, whoſe name was Tammany. But as Tammany was not a Chriſtian, they were conſiderably puzzled how to proceed without having him converted and canonized, that the word "Saint" might be prefixed to his name, and conſequently to the newly-formed ſociety. Without taking the cuſtomary mode of getting him ſainted by canon of church, a number of the Americans determined to aſſume the title, as thoſe of *Doctor* and *Eſquire* are aſſumed every day, and call him a *Saint* at any rate. Their opinion however did not prevail as to that point; but a ſociety was formed and denominated ſimply "The Tam-"many Society, or, Columbian Or-"der." Their anniverſary is the 12th day of *May*, or of *the ſeaſon of bloſſoms*, when the members appear with a buck's tail in their hats. They generally have an oration, which they call a *long-talk*, pronounced on the morning of that day. In the year 1795, it was my lot to be pitched upon as the orator of the day; party politics at that time ran very high in New York, and it was my wiſh to avoid political diſcuſſion as much as poſſible. My audience was a mixture of Whigs and Tories, and both were anxious to know what the orator ſhould pronounce on the occaſion. Knowing that there was no biography of Tammany extant, and judging that the ſociety ought to have a tolerable ſtory of ſome kind concerning its patron, I reſolved to make the life and exploits of Tammany, the ſubject of my *long-talk* to them. I had been enough among the Indians to know many of their traditions and peculiarities, and with a conſtant alluſion to their manner of thinking and ſpeaking, I drew up the narrative you have ſeen. To give colouring to the account, I made him the cotemporary of Montezuma and Manco-Capac, the inventor of many uſeful arts, the civilizer of his people, and the example of private and public juſtice, &c. It was wonderfully well received; though the politicians of both parties were diſappointed by the unexpectedneſs and oddity of ſuch a production. They got it printed, and then, ſtrange to tell! a great diſcovery was made, *that this Tammanial talk was a moſt profound and elaborate allegory. The Federaliſts* ſaid it was an admirable thing for them, for that *Tammany* was *Waſhington*, the *evil ſpirit* was *France*, the *rattleſnakes*, *briars*, &c. were the *Democrats* at home, and the like. The *Republicans*, on their part, declared the allegory was quite as favourable to them; for *Tammany* meant that *ſpirit of Liberty* which atchieved the American revolution; the *evil ſpirit* of the piece was the *arbitrary power of the Britiſh crown*; the *way-laying*, the *inundation*, &c. were the *oppreſſive acts of Parliament*; and the *ſwarms of muſquetoes*, *ſerpents*, *and vermin*, were the *fleets and armies ſent to ſubjugate the colonies.* And in theſe ways both parties interpret it to this day.

Your Lordſhip will pardon this narrative, and vouchſafe to accept two real Indian antiquities. They are the *figured flinty ſtones* which were formerly uſed to point their pikes and ſpears. A large number of theſe was lately found near the Narrows on the weſt end of Long Iſland. They amount to nearly a waggon load, and thoſe which I ſend you are taken from a parcel of about fifty of them

them now in my houſe. From the unfiniſhed ſtate of ſome of them, I judge that this was a manufactory of them, where the Muhkeekenews uſed to work before the arrival of Hudſon the navigator. You will ſee that when fixed in handles they would make formidable weapons, and they give us curious ideas of the ſtate of the manual arts among a ſavage people before they acquired the uſe of the metals.

I remain your Lordſhip's very high admirer, SAM. MITCHILL.

NEW YORK, *Auguſt* 30, 1801.

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

ORIGINAL LETTER FROM SIR DAVID DALRYMPLE, (LORD HAILES,) TO THE EARL OF BUCHAN.

MY LORD,

I Cannot omit making my acknowledgments to your Lordſhip, for the mention you have made of me in your preface to the life of Napier, at the ſame time, your Lordſhip has ſaid ſo much and ſo far beyond my deſerts, that I know not in what manner to make my acknowledgements of your partiality.

It ſeems to me, that by perſeverance, our countrymen will be rouſed to a work of national biography.

Your happy plan of recommending *men*, by furniſhing the public with their *portraits*, muſt at length ſucceed. Purchaſers, like children, will like the book for the ſake of your pictures. In the Weſt Indies, he who bought a Bible, had a pack of cards into the bargain. But we muſt not diſcloſe the ſecrets of our new profeſſion.

Your Lordſhip, I obſerve, means to oblige the world with the life of Fletcher of Salton. It may well be ſuppoſed that, conſidering the people from whom I come, he is no ſaint in my kalender. What I wiſh to know, was he a Whig at bottom? I have moral evidence, which convinces me that another of that party, Lord Belhaven, had a private meeting with the Duke of Queenſberry in the gallery of the Abbey. *Ville qui parle*,—your Lordſhip knows the reſt of the French proverb. The Duke of Hamilton went ſecretly on board of the ſhip of Van Aerſen, Admiral Sommelſdyke, in the Road of Leith, and propoſed an union with Holland. You may well judge *who* was to have had an office like *that* of a Scotiſh Stadtholder. The Admiral related this anecdote to Lord Auchinleck his grand nephew, from whom I had it.

At preſent I can remember few anecdotes of Fletcher of Salton.

A footman of his deſired to be diſmiſſed. "Why do you leave me?" ſaid he:—"Becauſe, to ſay truth, I cannot bear your temper."—"To be ſure, I am paſſionate, but my paſſion is no ſooner on than it is off.—"Yes," replied the footman, "but then it is no ſooner off than it is on."

"I knew him well," ſaid Fletcher to Dr Pitcairn, "he was *hereditary profeſſor of Divinity* at Hamburgh." "*Hereditary profeſſor of Divinity!*" exclaimed the Doctor, "what nonſenſe!" "*Doctor, Doctor*, what think you of an hereditary king?"

If I miſtake not, I have ſomewhere recorded, that Fletcher ſaid, "Toland is a bigotted Atheiſt."

It was ſaid of Fletcher, that he wiſhed for a republic, in which he himſelf might be king.

"I can make a pair of ſhoes for your feet," ſaid Mitchell the famous ſhoemaker, "but I defy all the ſhoemakers in Scotland to make a pair for your head."

Like the elder Cato, and the elder Scaliger,

Scaliger, he went late to the ſtudy of Greek.

He had acquired ſuch knowledge of Italian as to be able to compoſe a treatiſe in that language. Prince Eugene ſpoke to him in Italian, but Fletcher was not able to anſwer Yes, or No! I ever am, my Lord,

Your Lordſhip's, &c.

DAVID DALRYMPLE.

New Hailes, }
April 26, 1787. }

HISTORY OF THE LONDON BREWERY, FROM THE BEGINNING OF KING WILLIAM'S REIGN TO THE PRESENT TIME.

From Morrice's Treatiſe on Brewery.

IN the beginning of King William's reign, the duty on ſtrong beer, or ale, was 1s. and 3d. per barrel: the brewer then ſold his brown ale at 16s. per barrel, and the ſmall beer (which was made from the ſame grains) at 6s. per barrel. Theſe were moſtly fetched from the brew houſe by the cuſtomers themſelves, and paid for with ready money; ſo that the brewer kept but few ſervants, fewer horſes, had no ſtock of beers or ales by him, no purchaſing of leaſes of public houſes, no bad debts, and but a trifling number of caſks, and his money, conſequently, returned before he either paid his duty, or for his malt. The victualler then ſold this ale for two pence per quart. Soon after, our wars with France occaſioned further duties on this commodity. I think that, in 1689, 9d. per barrel more was laid upon ſtrong beer, and 3d. per barrel on ſmall beer. In 1690, the duty was advanced 2s. and 3d. per barrel on ſtrong beer, and 9d. per barrel upon ſmall; and in 1692, an additional duty of 9d. per barrel was laid upon ſtrong beer only. At this period the brewer raiſed his price from 16s. to 18s. and 19s. per barrel; and the victualler raiſed his price to 2½d. per quart. Now we come to the Queen's time, when, France diſturbing us again, the malt tax, the duty on hops, and that on coals, took place; and, as the duty on malt ſurpaſſed that on hops, the brewers endeavoured at a liquor wherein more of the latter ſhould be uſed: thus, the drinking of beer became encouraged in preference to ale. This beer, when new, they ſold for 22s. per barrel; and, at the ſame time, advanced their ale to 19s. and 20s. per barrel; but the people, not eaſily weaned from their heavy, ſweet drink, in general drank ale mixed with beer from the victualler at 2½d. to 2¾d. per quart. The gentry now reſiding in London more than they had done in former times, introduced the pale ale and pale ſmall beer, which they were habituated to in the country, and either engaged ſome of their friends, or the London brewers, to make for them theſe kinds of drink; and affluence and cleanlineſs promoted the delivery of them in the brewers own caſks, and at his charge. Pale malt being deareſt, the brewer being loaded with more tax and expence, fixed the price of ſuch ſmall beer at 8s. and 10s. per barrel, and the ale at 30s. per barrel: the latter was ſold by the victualler at 4d. per quart, and under the name of two-penny. This little oppoſition excited the brown beer trade to produce, if poſſible, a better ſort of commodity, in their way, than heretofore had been made. They began to hop their mild beers more, and the publican ſtarted three, four, or ſix butts at a time; but ſo little idea had the brewer, or his cuſtomer, of being at the charge of large ſtocks of beer, that it gave room to a ſet of monied people to make a trade, by buying theſe beers from brewers, keeping them ſome

ſome time, and ſelling them, when ſtale, to victuallers, for 25s. or 26s. per barrel.

Our taſtes but ſlowly alter or reform. Some drank mild and ſtale beer; others, what was then called 3-threads, at 3d. per quart; but many uſed all ſtale, at 4d. per quart. On this footing ſtood the trade until about the year 1722, when the brewers conceived that there was a mean to be found preferable to any of theſe extremes; which was, that beer ſhould be well brewed, and from being kept its proper time, becoming mellow (*i. e.* neither new nor ſtale) it would recommend itſelf to the public. This they ventured to ſell at 23s. per barrel, that the victualler might retail it at 3d. per quart. Though it was ſlow, at firſt, in making its way, yet, as it was certainly right in the end, the experiment ſucceeded beyond expectation.

The labouring people, porters, &c. found its utility; from whence came its appellation of porter, or entire butt. As yet, however, it was far from being in the perfection which we have ſince had it.

Porter was, at different times, raiſed to 30s. per barrel, where it remained till the year 1799, and was retailed at 3½d. per quart, when, in conſequence of malt riſing in price to, from 4l. to 4l. 10s. and 5l. per quarter, and hops from 4l. 10s. to 17l. 18l. and 20l. per cwt. porter was raiſed to 1l. 15s. per barrel, and retailed at 4d. per quart. Ale, likewiſe experienced a riſe of from 2l. 2s. to 2l. 12s. 6d. per barrel.

Extracts from MISS HAMILTON'S LETTERS *on the* ELEMENTARY PRINCIPLES *of* EDUCATION, *Vol. II.*

On the Neceſſity of cultivating the Faculties in the order preſcribed by Nature.

WHERE the chief aim in education is directed to any other point than the improvement of the intellectual and moral powers, an artificial character will be produced, which, neither guided by reaſon, nor inſpired by any noble or generous ſentiment, will be the mere puppet of opinion, and the creature of imitation; but if imitation is made to ſupply the place of reaſon, is it probable that the early aſſociations will be ſuch as to lead the mind to chuſe the brighteſt patterns of virtue? Alas! experience has fully proved the contrary. Experience ſhews us daily examples of the fatal conſequences of carrying the ſyſtem of *zenana* education into practice, in a country where women are called to act an important part on the theatre of ſociety. Without intellect there can be no principle, and without principle there can be no ſecurity for virtue.

In order to cultivate the intellectual faculties to advantage, it appears to me, that we ought to accompany Nature in her progreſs; and as ſhe gradually unfolds the powers of the mind, that we ſhould devote ourſelves to the improvement of each faculty, in the order it is by her preſented.

Aſſuming this as a principle, I ſhall proceed in the following Letters, to examine, in the firſt place, the faculty of PERCEPTION, ſhewing the advantages that are to be derived from its aſſiduous cultivation, and the very great diſadvantages that accrue from its neglect.

ATTENTION is the next ſubject that will naturally fall under our conſideration. I ſhall be at ſome pains to illuſtrate its importance, and ſhall not ſcruple to advance upon it arguments which appear convincing to my own mind, though they are unſupported by the authority of others. If they are founded in truth they will ſtand the teſt of inveſtigation, if otherwiſe,

otherwiſe, I ſhould be ſorry to protract their fall.

CONCEPTION is the next faculty brought forth by nature. By conception, I mean the ideas which we form of abſent objects of ſenſe, or of our paſt ſenſations. So much depends upon the vigour of this faculty, that I cannot be at too much pains to inculcate the neceſſity of its being cultivated with never-ceaſing vigilance. I ſhall, therefore, do all in my power to urge the careful cultivation of this faculty, by an explanation of the important conſequences to which it leads, and ſhall give you ſuch hints with reſpect to its improvements, as I hope may be found of uſe to thoſe who are concerned in the practical part of education.

The faculty of JUDGEMENT is the next that will demand our attention. I ſhall trace its progreſs from its firſt dawn in the infant mind to its maturity; and though conſcious that my abilities are inadequate to the magnitude of my ſubject, I ſhall do what in me lies to enforce its importance. To the neglect of this faculty, all the follies, and many of the vices, which abound among us, may be fairly traced. Where the judgment is ſound and unperverted, the unruly deſires and affections will not revel without controul; but in order to the cultivation of ſound judgment, it is not only neceſſary that the affections be uncorrupted, but that they be *early engaged on the ſide of truth.*

Having dwelt at large on the cultivation of judgment, we ſhall then proceed to an examination of the faculty of ABSTRACTION. This faculty, though common to all, and ſuſceptible of great improvement, is ſeldom cultivated to any perfection, but by the few whoſe courſe of ſtudies has led them to cheriſh a turn for ſpeculative inquiry. If general reaſoning were indeed needful to none but the philoſopher, we ſhould leave the philoſopher to enjoy it as his peculiar prerogative; but if it can be proved to be no leſs neceſſary in the conduct of life than in the ſpeculations of philoſophy, it becomes our buſineſs to find out the means which are beſt adapted to its improvement. Theſe the circumſcribed limits of my preſent plan will not permit me to explain at large, neither are my abilities equal to ſuch a taſk; but having proved the advantages which reſult from the cultivation of this faculty, the hints which I ſhall offer may be ſufficient to direct the mind in ſearch of higher guides.

Subſequent to abſtraction I ſhall place what offers upon the cultivation of TASTE and IMAGINATION, becauſe the faculty of abſtraction is neceſſary to both. A few hints concerning the neceſſity of cultivating the power of REFLECTION will conclude the ſeries.

The Power of Attention in improving the Perception; or, the Importance of Attention, and the Practicability of cultivating it to advantage.

You, I know, can knit, and can do it ſo well, that you may have forgot the proceſs of learning it. Take then one of your children, who knows nothing of the matter, and in teaching her, you will obſerve the difficulty of the operation. The poſition of the needles muſt firſt be attended to; the thread muſt be twiſted round the proper finger; then the ſtitch muſt be lifted by the needle; then the fore-finger of the right-hand muſt caſt the thread round the needle, which muſt be then returned through the ſtitch, and finally, the ſtitch muſt be gently dropped by the needle in the left-hand, without injury to the reſt. Every one of theſe operations requires a ſeparate and fixed attention; and yet by habit they come to be performed ſo rapidly, that we appear to give them no thought. By habit I can perform all theſe operations, while reading a book that ſeems to require my whole undivided attention. . . .

But

But that the attention is ſtill, however imperceptibly, engaged, is evident from this, that the moment I drop a ſtitch, it is taken notice of, and that, however deeply engaged in my ſtudies, I do not forget to turn the ſtitch that marks the ſeam at every ſecond round.

Should any grave philoſopher deign to look into theſe pages, I will permit him to ſmile at this ſimple illuſtration, which he may, if he pleaſes, call *argumentum ad feminam*; but if it aid my deſign of exhibiting the power of attention, as eſſential in every voluntary operation of mind or body, it will fully anſwer the purpoſe for which I intended it.

"You can't open that pretty box, "love;—come to me, and I will do "it for you. See, what nice comfits "there are in it." The box is opened—the comfits are eaten, and mamma again ſcrews on the lid.—Pleaſed with the novelty, little maſter again deſires to have it opened, and again ſhe complies with his requeſt. The requeſt, or rather command, is again repeated and complied with, till mamma grows tired, and then ſhe declares that the naughty box will not open any more. The ill humour which ſucceeds is ſtifled by more comfits from her pocket, or the poor child is coaxed to reſume the ſtring by which the painted horſe is dragged round the room. All this I have ſeen, and ſimilar occurrences may be now in your recollection. Let us ſee how the ſame circumſtance is managed by a judicious mother:—

"Here is a pretty box, mamma; "but it won't open, all that I can "do."

"That box, my dear, won't open "by force; the lid is ſcrewed on, "and it muſt be turned in ſuch a "manner as to take out the ſcrew. "Obſerve—There! it is opened! "now ſee how the part that fixes is "cut in manner of a ſcrew."

"O, yes! now I underſtand it; "for I remember what pappa told me "one day about the cork-ſcrew, "when I was looking at it: but I "thought there was no uſe of ſcrews "but to draw corks."

"All ſcrews are made upon the "ſame plan, or principle, as it is "called,—will you remember that "word?"

"Yes, mamma; but what elſe is "there beſides cork-ſcrews and ſcrew "lids for comfit boxes?"

"Many things, my love, are made "upon the ſame principle. A piece "of furniture that is juſt by you, is "made upon the principle of the "ſcrew; and if you will find it out "I will give you a kiſs."

"I ſee! I ſee! it is the ſtool on "which my ſiſter ſits at the piano-"forte. It turns and riſes juſt like "the lid of this box."

This ſcene I have likewiſe witneſſed. Does it require an argument to prove which of theſe children would be moſt likely to pay attention to the objects of perception? Can we be at any loſs to determine which would be beſt prepared for receiving inſtruction at that period, when, in the minds of unthinking people, inſtruction commences.

If the trains of thought, which, in our waking hours, inceſſantly flow through the mind, depend upon the nature of the objects to which we chiefly direct our attention, it appears of the utmoſt conſequence to our ſucceſs in education, to turn the attention to ſuch objects as may introduce trains of thought unconnected with any violent emotion. This is the great advantage of the purſuit of ſcience. When it fortunately happens, that the attention is thus directed in early life, the unruly paſſions will not gain a premature admiſſion into the youthful boſom. Many a rural nymph might have been ſaved from heart-felt miſery by ſuch a knowledge of botany or mineralogy as would completely have occupied her

her leiſure hours in retirement; while, from the mere want of objects, to engage her attention, the Damon, or the Corydon, that firſt preſents himſelf, ſeldom fails to become fatal to the vacant mind.

Where the attention has been early engaged in fiction, it will not, without great difficulty, be turned to realities. The cauſe is obvious. It is the buſineſs of fiction to excite emotion; the mind delights in this excitement; and where it is frequently produced, whatever is deſtitute of it will appear inſipid. If, then, we would have the attention engaged in the ſervice of the intellectual faculties, and the faculties employed in the ſearch of truth, we muſt carefully abſtain from introducing emotions unfavourable to our deſign. From the direction which is given to the power of ATTENTION, the trains of thought will derive their colouring, and the character will ultimately partake of their complexion.

Obſervations on the Method to be purſued in reading History.

Your obſervations, my deareſt friend, convince me, that I have not ſufficiently explained myſelf, with regard to the uſe of hiſtory in early education. My objection to abridgements does not, as you ſuppoſe, extend to thoſe little nurſery catalogues of kings and queens, whether in verſe or proſe. I think, on the contrary, that ſuch chronological epitomes, committed to memory at that period when words are moſt eaſily retained in it, may be of great advantage. This can never be miſtaken for a knowledge of hiſtory; which, I fear, a ſuperficial acquaintance with the contents of larger abridgements very frequently is. You ſay that "it is impoſſible for children to read voluminous hiſtories at a very early age;" and I entirely agree in your opinion.

I ſpoke of hiſtory, as affording ſtriking examples of the truth of the propoſition concerning cauſe and effect, upon which I ſuppoſed the judgement to have been for ſome time exerciſed. From the whole ſcope and tenor of my argument, it will appear ſufficiently obvious, that I adopt, as a fundamental principle, the impoſſibility of any exerciſe of judgment, where there are not clear and diſtinct conceptions. But there may be very clear and diſtinct conceptions of the cauſes and conſequences of particular events, and the mind may be capable of forming very juſt and accurate ideas concerning particular inſtances of human conduct, long before it is capable of embracing a ſeries of complicated and ſucceſſive events. Long before it has ſtrength to wield the maſſy chain, it may be capable of examining an individual link.

Hence it appears to me, that the judgment will be exerciſed to more advantage, by a minute inveſtigation of a detached period of hiſtory, judiciouſly choſen, than by the peruſal of the abridged hiſtory of ages. Fully appriſed of the narrow limits of its information, the mind will be in no danger of that ſhallow conceit which conſtantly attends the ſuperficial. It will be prompted to acquire further knowledge for itſelf; and, by having been put upon the method of exerciſing judgment upon every ſubject it inveſtigates, its enquiries will never fail to be attended with advantage.

Againſt the morality of the tales of inſtruction now in general uſe, I make no objection; becauſe, whether theſe fictitious repreſentations of events be moral or otherwiſe, they are alike inimical to our deſign of cultivating the faculties according to the order in which they are developed by the hand of nature.

I hope I have made it plainly appear, that judgment is coeval with the faculty of conception; and that both faculties muſt be cultivated by means of the external ſenſes. But fancy or imagination has a diſtinct and

and peculiar province; and I ſhall endeavour to ſhow, that if judgment has not been ſufficiently ſtrengthened before the powers of fancy are called into exerciſe, there is little reaſon to hope that the faculty of judgment will ever afterward attain perfection. Now, by far the greater number of entertaining ſtories which I have ever read, are addreſſed ſolely to the imagination. They may produce ſenſations favourable to the cultivation of the affections; but the judgment, ſo far from receiving any improvement from their peruſal, muſt be lulled aſleep, before the fancy is ſufficiently awakened to follow the ſtory. When, indeed, the judgment has been previouſly exerciſed upon firſt principles, ſo as to have clear and diſtinct notions of cauſe and effect, it will be competent to decide on the probability or improbability of ſuppoſed events; and from the impulſe of the moral ſenſe, the mind will take pleaſure in contemplating the laws of poetical juſtice. But where the vain attempt is made to impreſs firſt principles upon the mind by means of fictions addreſſed to the imagination, the judgment will take no part in the deciſion. By a ſucceſſion of theſe intereſting tales, the minds of the quick and ardent will be filled with wild and incoherent images, falſe aſſociations, romantic ideas—and imprudent conduct will be the certain reſult. Nor will the conſequence be leſs fatal to the ſlow and indolent: conſcious of the languid flow of their ideas, they have much gratification in whatever, without exertion on their parts, accelerates their courſe. To children of this deſcription, therefore, books of amuſement are thought particularly uſeful. But would we give ourſelves the trouble to examine a little further than the ſurface, we would be convinced that the great object with reſpect to ſuch minds is to rouſe them to an active exertion of their faculties; whereas, by merely following the tale of fancy, they indulge the inclination to indolence.

While I thus expreſs my diſapprobation of thoſe fictions which ſtimulate the imagination, while they retard the operation of judgment; it may be neceſſary to ſay ſomething of thoſe which are addreſſed to the judgment, and manifeſtly aim at its improvement. Fictions of this nature are nothing more than examples tending to elucidate propoſitions ſubmitted to the judgment, by placing them in a conſpicuous point of view. They ought, of neceſſity, to be ſimple, clear, and perſpicuous. Such were the parables by which our bleſſed Lord vouchſafed to inſtruct his unenlightened auditors; every one of which will, upon examination, be found to be excluſively addreſſed to the judgment. Let the learned reader compare with theſe the wild fictions of the Koran, which are all addreſſed to the imagination; and while he ſees in the former the manifeſtations of Divine wiſdom, let him be careful not to follow the method of inſtruction of which the latter is a model.

To educate youth by means of pretty ſtories, though a ſyſtem which has been but lately introduced into this country, has been for ages practiſed by all the Oriental nations. Let us look to its effects on the inhabitants of Aſia. What vigour of intellect, what ſtrength of genius, has it there produced? Let us behold its operations in the imbecility and indolence that marks the Eaſtern character; and with ſuch glaring proofs of its fatal conſequences before our eyes, let us beware of enfeebling the minds of the riſing generation by a ſimilar procedure.

The ſwarm of heterogeneous abſurdities that daily iſſue from the preſs under the appellation of Novels, would (if any had ſufficient command of patience for inveſtigating their contents) afford the moſt convincing

vincing proof of the effects produced upon the mind by calling forth the imagination, while the powers of judgment are ſuffered to lie dormant. In theſe writers, we behold the powers of fancy employed in making the moſt abſurd combinations from the few confuſed and inaccurate ideas they happen to poſſeſs. We ſee invention on the ſtretch to produce effects to which the cauſes aſſigned are totally inadequate; the laws of nature violated; the courſe of the paſſions miſrepreſented; the principles of morality ſet at defiance; and the whole mixed up with a jargon of ſentiment, which is incomprehenſible to plain common ſenſe. Yet ſo voracious is the appetite for novelty in thoſe who have never been taught the exerciſe of judgment, that ſuch books are read, aye, *and none but ſuch*, by numbers of young women, who hope in due time to become the mothers of hopeful families!

The train of ideas introduced into the mind by the hyperbolical language of fiction, is found ſo agreeable to the young, ſo favourable to the indulgence of that luxurious indolence, to which moſt have ſome propenſity; that it is no wonder that minds, to which ſuch trains of ideas have become habitual, ſhould find it difficult, if not impoſſible, to turn the current of thought into other channels. Now nothing can be more evident, than that every proceſs of reaſoning, whether on the nature of material objects, or upon ſubjects of ſpeculation, requires a train of thought, a ſeries of diſtinct and clear ideas; and I leave it for you to decide, whether it is by accuſtoming the mind to the train of thought produced by fiction, that it can be beſt prepared for this exerciſe of the intellectual powers. Is there not rather ſome reaſon to apprehend, that minds which, inſtead of having had the perceptions exerciſed on ſenſible objects, and the powers of conception and judgment gradually unfolded by the ſame means, have been taught all they know through the medium of the imagination, will never through life exerciſe any other faculty? All the ideas of right and wrong, juſt and unjuſt, probable and improbable, will be tinged with the falſe colouring imperceptibly perceived from the train of incongruous and fictitious images perpetually paſſing through the mind. But where the reaſoning powers have been habitually exercifed on adequate objects, the train of ideas, which occupy the fancy, will no longer be of the nature of unprofitable or pernicious viſions; they will be the parents of genius, of inventions, of exalted purpoſes, of good reſolutions, and of meritorious conduct.

The cultivation of judgment, ſo far from preſenting any obſtacle to the enjoyment of the pleaſures of imagination, is abſolutely neceſſary toward their being enjoyed in any ſuperior degree. Who would compare the pleaſure enjoyed by a cultivated mind in peruſing the exquiſite compoſitions of a Homer, a Shakſpeare, or a Milton, to that which a novel-reading miſs receives from the eventful tale that beguiles her of her midnight ſlumber? Nay, laying theſe higher works of genius out of the queſtion, let us ſuppoſe two young people employed in reading one of Miſs Burney's admirable pictures of life (which, for want of an appropriate term, likewiſe go under the denomination of Novels) and that one of theſe young perſons has had her mind furniſhed with ideas, her conceptions vigorous and acute, her judgment ſtrengthened by exerciſe, and her affections governed by the well-examined principles of moral rectitude: while the other, inſtructed by means of fiction, has had her ſenſibilities exerciſed while judgment was ſuffered to lie dormant, her conceptions weak, her ideas few and confuſed, and her moral

ral principles mere feelings directed by prejudice. The love of novelty is equally ſtrong in both; both purſue the thread of the ſtory with equal ardour. But in the courſe of the peruſal, how many ſources of pleaſure are open to the one, which, to the other, are totally unknown. With admiration the one contemplates the genius diſplayed in the conduct of the fable; ſhe marks each trait of character, enters into the train of aſſociations by which it is produced, obſerves how naturally they ſpring from the ſituation of the perſon deſcribed; and perceives how juſtly the author has pourtrayed the inevitable conſequences of the conduct to which they lead. Every ſentiment, every moral reflection, attracts her notice, and calls forth the powers of judgment. Her vigorous conceptions embrace every idea of the author, and her cultivated mind feels all the exquiſite emotions of taſte.—A thouſand images which have called forth theſe emotions in the ſoul, have paſſed unnoticed by her companion. To the fate of the lovers her intereſt is ſolely confined, and every thing that protracts the knowledge of their deſtiny, to her appears tedious and impertinent. She receives not from the work one idea in addition to her ſlender ſtock; and when once her curioſity has been gratified by the *denouement*, her mind is completely vacated, or only filled with ſome fleeting images of viſionary bliſs.

Where trains of thought romantic and unprofitable occupy the imagination, they frequently require ſuch power over the attention as to render its exertion upon preſent objects quite impoſſible. Abſence of mind is not a failing peculiar to thoſe who are deeply engaged in abſtract ſtudies and purſuits; it is common to all who have had the faculty of attention early and properly cultivated. Where it has thus been cultivated, every common occurrence of life, every topic of converſation, every new object which preſents itſelf to the eye, every ſound which ſtrikes the ear, is diſtinctly diſcriminated, and becomes the ſource of new ideas; but wherever, by the early exerciſe of imagination, the mind has acquired the habit of indulging in viſionary reveries, it neither ſees hears, underſtands, marks, nor inwardly digeſts, what paſſes round it. Of this abſence of mind we muſt have obſerved innumerable inſtances; and may, at little expence of reflection, be made fully ſenſible, that it muſt preſent a fatal obſtacle to all intellectual improvement. Where the conceptions and the judgments have been early exerciſed on the objects of perception, I believe this abſence of mind will rarely be met with. Where they have not been thus exerciſed, I believe it to be inevitable.

Suppoſing that the faculty of judgment has been exerciſed in your pupil ſo as to have attained to ſome degree of ſtrength, it will ſtill be ſubject to perverſion from many cauſes internal and external, which it is the particular buſineſs of the preceptor to guard againſt.

Of theſe corruptors of the judgment, it will be ſufficent for our preſent purpoſe to mention thoſe which are moſt likely to aſſault it in the early ſtage of which we now treat; recommending it to the reader who wiſhes for fuller information upon this important ſubject, to conſult Doctor Iſaac Watts, who, in his Eſſay on Logic, or the Right uſe of Reaſon, has given a very ſatisfactory view of the ſeveral cauſes by which the judgment is liable to be perverted.

I have all along inſiſted upon the neceſſity of cultivating the faculties of conception and judgment, by means of a ſtrict attention to ſenſible objects. But if care be not taken to point out the fallacy of the ſenſes, or to ſpeak more properly, to ſhew the extent of their power, our pupils may be led into many errors by putting too much confidence in their perceptions.

By

By truſting to the evidence of ſenſe, mankind, in the infancy of ſcience, judged the world to be an extenſive plain: the ſun to be a ſmall luminous body, which roſe from behind a high mountain, or from the boſom of the ocean, and performed its daily journey through the heavens; and the moon and the ſtars to be of the ſame inſignificant magnitude as they appeared to the naked eye. And though more enlightened notions concerning the heavenly bodies are now made familiar to children, even in the nurſery, than was formerly known to ſages; ſtill, by truſting to the evidence of their ſenſes, children are liable to errors of judgment, which, if not attended to, may lay the foundation of future prejudices. Theſe a truly liberal education will doubtleſs deſtroy. But if once theſe prejudices have taken root in the mind, it is not by going through the common routine of *accompliſhments* that they will ever be extirpated.

The credulity natural to youth is another fruitful ſource of erroneous judgment. It will act with particular force upon minds that have never been accuſtomed to the actual examination of ſenſible objects. It is only the imbecility of ignorance, or the vanity of ſcepticiſm, that ſuppoſes any thing to exiſt without a cauſe. A ſenſible child will ſoon be convinced that it is impoſſible; and the mind cannot be better exerciſed in early life, than in diſcovering the cauſes of appearances with which it is familiar, but for which it knows not how to account. A boy obſerves that his top ſpins at long as it is kept in motion; tell him, when he aſks you why it does ſo, "that it is the nature of all tops," or that "it ſpins becauſe it is whipped," and you lay the foundation for indifference or credulity. But if, inſtead of giving theſe fooliſh anſwers, you explain the real cauſe, and teach him to look out for ſimilar examples of the operation of the laws of gravitation, you will probably be doing the faculty of judgment a greater ſervice than it could have received from the longeſt and moſt laborious taſk.

To the Editor of the Edinburgh Magazine.

REMARKS *on* SIR ALEXANDER PURVES'S *Account of* SIR WILLIAM PURVES, *and the* SUPPOSED SCENERY *of the* GENTLE SHEPHERD.

SIR,

I Trouble you with this, in conſequence of a letter from Sir Alexander Purves *of Purves*, Baronet, in your Magazine for February, putting ſome queſtions to the writer of the firſt article in your preceding number, which, by ſeveral reaſons, I feel myſelf called upon to anſwer. This I ſhall do in as few words as poſſible, with the ſame candour with which the letter is written.

The expreſſion "*unqualified aſſertions*," which he applies only to the *Note*, refers to the *whole* paſſage in the firſt article of your January Magazine, taken from the laſt edition of Ramſay's works, ſtating the various particulars of the ſcenery of the Gentle Shepherd, as if exiſting in the neighbourhood of the *ancient tower*, once the property of Sir William Purves of Woodhouſelee. The word "*unqualified*" is uſed in conſequence of this being done without any appearance of diffidence, or any explanation, although the objects alluded to, as may be ſeen without much trouble, by any perſon in Edinburgh, could not poſſibly have given riſe to Ramſay's deſcriptions, to which they do not bear the moſt diſtant reſemblance, either as to relative ſituation, or in appearance. No doubt, whatever is hinted at as to the particulars mentioned in the Note in that edition, quoted by Sir Alexander Purves, and

and indeed this is evident from what he himſelf obſerves, as the very acts of Parliament are enumerated, confirming their authenticity. It was produced along with the paſſage, only as an appendage to it; and was included in the comment upon it no farther, it is obvious, than regards its application of the character of Sir William Worthy, to Sir William Purves.

In the *critical remarks* prefixed to the poems, the *ancient tower*, we are informed, "was ruinated in the civil wars," and a new one was only built within theſe few years; ſo that there appeared to be ſufficient ground for ſaying, "it is believed it did not exiſt in his (Ramſay's) day." But although it now turns out that it was not entirely ruinated, as the plate of the new one ſeemed to imply, and that its remains are to be found in "the central part of the houſe of Woodhouſelee," it ſtill continues equally at variance with the only line in the comedy in which a tower is mentioned, as being one appearing conſpicuous even at a diſtance.

The writer of the article commented upon, is indebted to Sir Alexander Purves for his obliging offer of farther information as to the hiſtory of Sir William Purves of Woodhouſelee, whoſe loyalty and reſpectability he has already admitted to their full extent; but however intereſting it may be in another view, it ſeems to be out of the queſtion, in illuſtrating Ramſay's paſtoral ſcenery, unleſs ſome connection could be pointed out between himſelf, his family, or his place, and the poet. Beſides, as it is allowed that he copied from nature, it is evident he could not have drawn the manners and behaviour of his "Knight" from one living at a period ſo long prior to his own. It might as reaſonably be maintained, that his Glaud and his Symon, were copied from ſhepherds living at the time of the Commonwealth. The diſagreement, too, in the ſcenery, and even in the ſpecies of fuel he deſcribes, with thoſe about Woodhouſelee, are ſtrong proofs that his attention was entirely directed to another quarter, where he frequently reſided, which had been the habitation lately of a *Knight* he had *ſeen*, and the father of his *friend*. If the proprietor of Woodhouſelee had been his archetype, it would have been inconſiſtent to have laid his ſcenes on the property of Sir David Forbes. Had the forfeiture of Sir William Purves, and the recovery of his eſtate, which accounts for the ſuppoſition, been ſingular and uncommon, his fortunes might have had weight from their general reſemblance to thoſe of Sir William Worthy; but it is well known, as the Scots acts of Parliament teſtify, that numbers of others were in the ſame predicament, for their meritorious conduct during Cromwell's uſurpation. In reference to theſe authorized facts attending the Reſtoration, which relate to the only events in the life of Sir William Purves connected with the poem, there appears to have been neither injuſtice nor impropriety in ſtating that "there was nothing peculiar in his hiſtory." As to particulars, it diſagrees with that of Sir William Worthy, who is repreſented as having fled from the country, and gone abroad after the defeat of Montroſe, under whom he had fought. It can no more, however, be conſidered as an attack upon Sir William Purves, to ſay, that it is not likely he was the model of Sir William Worthy; than it would be on the accompliſhed Sir William Bennet, to deny, that he was either that pattern, although he happened to have the ſame Chriſtian name, or that he was the author of the paſtoral, notwithſtanding it has been aſcribed to him.

Dr Walker's authority is ſufficient evidence that Sir William Purves was "proprietor of the eſtate and old tower of Woodhouſelee," which indeed

deed was never denied; but as to the point at iſſue, from the objections I have explained, I cannot acquieſce in his perſuaſion, from theſe facts, that he was of courſe "Allan Ramſay's Sir William Worthy." As to the reports of the people of the pariſh of Glencroſs, on this ſubject, they are ſo little to be relied upon, that many of them, at this day, give the name of "Habby's How" with perfect ſincerity to a ſcene at the head of the rivulet of Glencroſs, as the undoubted original of that in the Gentle Shepherd, although it is in every particular, both as to ſituation and aſpect, diametrically oppoſite to Ramſay's deſcription. This is not mentioned on report, but from an actual examination of the ſpot. Yet, as far as I know, this allegation was never contradicted by Allan Ramſay, tho' ſaid in the neighbourhood to be as old as his paſtoral; ſo that it is not preſumeable a belief is well founded, becauſe he allowed it to paſs unnoticed. See farther as to the want of evidence on this ſide of the queſtion, *Statiſtical Account of Scotland—Pariſh of Glencroſs.*

On the other ſide, Ramſay's attachment to the Culloden family, and in particular to the ſon of Sir David Forbes, is rendered incontrovertible from his own works;—his reſidence at New Hall at the time he was compoſing his paſtoral, is put beyond a doubt, by *Mr Tytler's edition* of King James's poems;—his alledged obligations to Dr Penecuick, its former proprietor, for the plot of his comedy, have been made highly probable;—from the particulars of the Doctor's life, obtained from the title-deeds of his eſtates, and the information of a daughter of his ſon-in-law, Mr Oliphant, ſtill living, together with the attention he beſtows on paſtoral poetry in his works;—the reſemblance of the ſcenes to the objects found on the property, has been proved to be *ſtriking* and *exact*;—and to prevent doubt or ſuſpicion, the objects themſelves have been fairly produced by means of drawings taken on the ſpot, with deſcriptions explaining their relative ſituations, all agreeing, in every reſpect, with the poem.

If Sir Alexander Purves entertains any diſtruſt as to the accuracy of theſe views or explanations, as ſummer is now approaching, if he will ſpend a few hours in amuſing himſelf with a viſit, I ſhall be extremely happy to conduct him thro' the obviouſly original ſcenes of this celebrated paſtoral, to convince him of their minute coincidence with the engravings and deſcriptions. If he will alſo be ſo kind as to partake of a plain wholeſome paſtoral dinner, I ſhall, by an appeal to another ſenſe, endeavour to ſhow him that the quality of its beef and mutton might, of itſelf, be ſufficient to account for Allan Ramſay's predilection to the place, who ſeems to have been no bad judge of either.

Altho' there are, doubtleſs, many objects of attention of much greater conſequence, I however do not ſubſcribe to his opinion, that theſe illuſtrations are "of very little importance to the public," either in a general light, as they ſhow the advantages to be derived from the ſtudy of *individual* nature in poetry, as well as in painting; or, in a more contracted one, as they elucidate a performance which does ſo much honour to our country. I am,

SIR,

Your obedient ſervant,

ROBERT BROWN.

New Hall,
6th March 1802.

For

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

PLAN OF AN ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY OF THE SCOTTISH LANGUAGE.

By JOHN JAMIESON D. D. *Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, and of the Literary and Antiquarian Society of Perth.*

THE language of Scotland has been ſubjected to peculiar diſadvantages ſince the union of the kingdoms, however beneficial this event has been in other reſpects. No longer written in public deeds, or ſpoken in thoſe aſſemblies which fix the ſtandard of national language, its influence has gradually declined, notwithſtanding the occaſional efforts of the Muſe to reſcue it from total oblivion.

This decline may be traced ſtill farther back. The union of the crowns, although an event highly honourable to Scotland, ſoon had an unfavourable influence on the ancient language of the country. She ſtill indeed retained her national independence; but the removal of the court ſeems to have been viewed as an argument for cloſer approximation in language to thoſe who lived within its verge. From this time forward, as living authors in general avoided the peculiarities of their native tongue, typographers ſeem to have reckoned it neceſſary to alter the language even of the venerable dead. In thus accommodating our ancient national works to the growing ſervility of their times, they have in many inſtances totally loſt the ſenſe of the original writers.

In this manner even the claſſical writings of our anceſtors have gradually been neglected. The alterations, occaſionally made by editors, altho' ſufficient to diſfigure them, were not carried ſo far as to keep pace with the ideal refinement of their contemporaries.

It is ſurpriſing that no man of learning ever attempted to compile a Dictionary of the Scottiſh language. Had this been done a century ago, it would moſt probably have been the means of preſerving many of our literary productions which it is to be feared are now loſt, as well as the meaning of many vocables now left to conjecture.—Till of late, even thoſe who pretended to write Gloſſaries to the Scottiſh books which they publiſhed, generally explained the terms that almoſt every reader underſtood, and quite overlooked thoſe that were more ancient and obſcure. The Gloſſary to Douglas's Virgil forms the only exception to this obſervation.

Within theſe few years, a taſte for Scottiſh literature has revived both in Scotland and England. Hence the want of an Etymological Dictionary has been felt more than ever; and it may well be ſuppoſed, that all who poſſeſs a genuine taſte for the literary productions of their country, would wiſh to encourage a work which is neceſſary, not merely for illuſtrating their beauties, but in many inſtances even for rendering them intelligible. The uſe of ſuch a work would not be confined to our edited books, but would in a great meaſure prove a key to our ancient MSS. It would facilitate the progreſs of thoſe, whoſe ſtudies or employments lay them under the neceſſity of inveſtigating the records of antiquity; and who, eſpecially in their earlier years, are apt to be diſguſted at their profeſſions, from the frequent occurrence of terms, at the meaning of which they can only gueſs.

It would alſo preſerve from being totally loſt many ancient and emphatic vocables, which now occur only in the converſation of the ſage of the hamlet, or are occaſionally mentioned by him as words which he has heard his father uſe.

A work of this kind would mark the difference between terms which may be called claſſical, and others merely colloquial; and between both theſe, as far as they are proper, and ſuch as belong to a ſtill lower claſs, being mere corruptions, cant terms, or puerilities. Many ancient cuſtoms, otherwiſe unknown or involved in obſcurity, might alſo be explained or illuſtrated, from the uſe of thoſe words which neceſſarily refer to them. The importance of any thing pertaining to the manners of a nation, as conſtituting one of the principal branches of its hiſtory, needs not to be mentioned: and as the knowledge of ancient manners removes the obſcurity of language; by a reciprocal operation, ancient language often affords the beſt elucidation of manners.

Such a Dictionary, if properly conducted, would not only throw light on the ancient cuſtoms of Scotland; but point out their analogy to thoſe of other Northern nations. So ſtriking indeed is the coincidence of manners, even in a variety of more minute inſtances, between our anceſtors and the inhabitants of Scandinavia, as marked by the great ſimilarity or abſolute ſameneſs of terms, that it muſt neceſſarily ſuggeſt to every impartial inquirer that the connexion between them has been much cloſer than is generally ſuppoſed.

Language, it is univerſally admitted, forms one of the beſt criterions of the origin of a nation; eſpecially where there is a deficiency of hiſtorical evidence. Our country muſt ever regrete the want, or the deſtruction of written records. But an accurate and comparative examination of our vernacular language would undoubtedly in part repair the loſs; as well as throw conſiderable light on the faint traces which hiſtory affords, with reſpect to the origin of thoſe, who have for many centuries been diſtinguiſhed for the Celtic race, as ſpeaking of the Scotiſh Language.

I do not heſitate to call that the *Scotiſh Language*, which has generally been conſidered in no other light than as merely on a level with the different provincial dialects of the Engliſh.

Without entering at preſent into the origin of our vernacular tongue, I am bold to affirm that it has as juſt a claim to the deſignation of a peculiar language as moſt of the other languages of Europe. From the view which I mean to give of it to the public, in the form of an Etymological Dictionary, it will appear that it is not more nearly allied to the Engliſh, than the Belgic is to the German, the Daniſh to the Swediſh, or the Portugueſe to the Spaniſh. Call it a dialect, if you will, a dialect of the *Engliſh* it cannot be: for it will be proved, in a diſſertation to be prefixed to the Dictionary, that at any rate it could not have been imported from the ſouthern part of our iſland, after the formation of what is now called the Engliſh language.

How far the work propoſed poſſeſſes the requiſites mentioned above, the Public muſt judge; if they are pleaſed to give ſuch encouragement that it may be ſubmitted to their review. I ſhall only ſay, that I have ſtill kept theſe things in my eye, as neceſſary recommendations to a work of this kind. Particularly, as far as my opportunities led me, I have paid attention to the more ancient terms uſed in our laws; without unneceſſarily encumbering the work with many words of Latin origin, as to the meaning and derivation of which there can be no difficulty.

It muſt be evident to every perſon of ordinary reflection, that a native of any country, or one at leaſt who has long reſided in it, can alone be qualified to compoſe a Dictionary of its language. There is a copiouſneſs in the Scottiſh, of which the native of another kingdom can ſcarcely form an idea. Although I have

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ſpent my time in this quarter of the iſland, and devoted no inconſiderable attention to this ſubject; I find it neceſſary to acknowledge, that I have met with a variety of words and phraſes, which, although in common uſe, I find it extremely difficult to explain.

On every word, or particular ſenſe of a word, I endeavour to give the oldeſt printed or MS. authorities. I have had the beſt opportunities for doing ſo, not only from the kindneſs of my literary friends, but from the acceſs I have had, in conſequence of the liberality of the Faculty of Advocates, to their valuable Library, which contains a variety of Scottiſh books and MSS. not to be found elſewhere. I am not ſo faſtidious, however, as to reject every word that cannot be ſupported by written authority. In this caſe, many of our moſt ancient and expreſſive terms would be for ever buried. Having reſided for many years in the county of Angus, where the Old Scottiſh is ſpoken with as great purity as any where in Scotland, if not with more; I collected a vaſt number of words unknown in the Southern and Weſtern dialects of Scotland. Many of theſe I found to be claſſical terms in the languages of Iceland, Sweden, and Denmark. I have alſo endeavoured, as far as I could, to collect the terms belonging to the different provinces of Scotland. It cannot be expected that literary men will uſe ſuch diligence, in preparing the way for a Scottiſh Dictionary, as was uſed with a view to the publication of the *Vocabulario della Cruſca;* when books were compoſed, containing ſuch words as had formerly occurred only in converſation, for the expreſs purpoſe of ſupplying the compilers of that celebrated work with written authorities. I muſt therefore be content to give theſe words, as I found them, on the authority of the nation at large, or of particular provinces. This, I humbly apprehend, is fully as good authority as that of a variety of later writers, whoſe works have ſcarcely had any other claim to the attention of their countrymen, than as they tended to preſerve the vernacular tongue. If the firſt compilers of Dictionaries had rejected all the words which they did not find written, many that now paſs for claſſical would never have appeared in writing to this day.

This work is not profeſſedly a Dictionary of old Engliſh words. But ſuch as occur in Scotiſh works, or ſeem to have been common to both nations, are explained, as well as thoſe that are peculiar to the North; while their ſenſe is illuſtrated by references to the moſt ancient Engliſh writers, or to Vocabularies of Provincial terms. Notwithſtanding the length of time that I have been habituated to reſearches of this kind, I do not, by reaſon of my local ſituation, think myſelf qualified to give a complete Dictionary of all the old words uſed by Engliſh writers, or of thoſe that belong to different Provinces of England. Although I have endeavoured to compreſs the work as much as I could, without injuring it; yet, from the great variety of terms, either peculiar to the Scotiſh, or common to it with the Engliſh, had I pretended to give a complete view of all the ancient and provincial words of both languages, it muſt have far exceeded any reaſonable bounds. The words explained, where it could be done with any degree of certainty, are exhibited in their relation to thoſe which are allied to them, whether in the ancient or in the modern dialects of the Gothic, in the Latin, or in the languages derived from it. The correſpondence of others with ſimilar words occurring in the Welch, Armorican, Gaelic or Iriſh, is alſo pointed out. I have occaſionally, although ſparingly, made etymological references

ences to the Greek, and even to ſome of the oriental languages.

This Work owes its origin to a circumſtance merely accidental, which it is of no conſequence to the Public to mention. I have been engaged in it, often as a relaxation from profeſſional labours, or ſtudies of greater importance, for about thirteen years. During this period, the work has almoſt imperceptibly grown to a conſiderable ſize.

I have experienced the indulgence of the Public, in the favourable reception of a variety of works on different ſubjects; and this, I flatter myſelf, will not be found unworthy of its attention*.

EDINBURGH,
March 4, 1802.

To the Editor of the Edinburgh Magazine.

Farther Remarks upon the UNLIMITED PROGRESS *of* SCIENCE *and* PHILOSOPHY, *and the* INFINITE PERFECTIBILITY *of the* HUMAN MIND.

——Needs it the defence this arm can make?
Has it not walls no human force can ſhake? HOMER.

SIR,

IN the laſt number of your Magazine were inſerted ſome obſervations upon the queſtion of infinite perfectibility, intended to overthrow the arguments againſt this doctrine, which I had formerly ſubmitted to the conſideration of your readers. The ſpirit of ſcepticiſm and infidelity which theſe obſervations breathe, —the inaccuracy of the gentleman's information upon the moſt common topics,—and, above all, the virulence of language with which they are written, had almoſt deterred me from paying the ſmalleſt notice to his animadverſions, or obtruding myſelf again upon the attention of your readers. But when I reflect upon the dangerous tendency of ſome of the doctrines which he there inculcates, and upon the abſurdity of that *philoſophism* of which he profeſſes himſelf a diſciple, I cannot refrain from attempting, at leaſt, to ſhew that theſe doctrines are not the doctrines of reaſon, and that the dictates of philoſophy and religion reſt upon a foundation which force cannot ſhake, nor ſcepticiſm overturn.

Before I proceed, however, to conſider the gentleman's arguments, it is but juſtice to remark, that he has borrowed many of them from the firſt letter of Urbanus, and the reſt from the Principles of Political Juſtice, without having transferred to them the elegance of the former, or the acuteneſs of the latter. The argument, indeed, which he makes uſe of in the firſt page of his letter, to refute the opinion of your correſpondent *A. M.* concerning the accelerated velocity of human improvement, is undoubtedly *original*; and though the opinion of Mr *R.* upon this point is ſimilar to my own, yet I ſhall endeavour to point out the fallacy of the reaſoning by which he has attempted to eſtabliſh it, as it will furniſh me with an *argumentum ad hominem*, of the ſtrongeſt nature, againſt the opinions of your correſpondent.

His remarks upon this ſubject are thrown into the form of a ſyllogiſm, which

* [We have great pleaſure in laying the plan of Dr Jamieſon's Etymological Dictionary of the Scottiſh language before our readers, and ſincerely hope that it will meet with a favourable reception: becauſe we are of opinion that ſuch a work is much wanted, and becauſe we have every reaſon to believe, that the learned and ingenious Compiler is well qualified to perform the arduous and laborious taſk he has impoſed upon himſelf, in a manner honourable to himſelf and uſeful to the world.

The work, we underſtand, is in a ſtate of conſiderable forwardneſs for the preſs. It will be compriſed in 2 vols 4to. printed in columns. Very few copies will be printed beſides thoſe that are ſubſcribed for. The price to ſubſcribers will be *Three Guineas* in boards, to be paid on delivery.]

which runs thus:—If man proceeds without end in his improvement, and with an accelerated velocity, he muſt ſome time arrive at abſolute perfection. But man's nature is not ſuſceptible of abſolute perfection, conſequently man cannot continually proceed in his improvement with an accelerated velocity. Now, in this ſyllogiſm, the latter clauſe of the major propoſition by no means follows from the former. For it is evident, that if man *continually* improves, he will never arrive at abſolute perfection, however *great* or *ſmall* be the velocity of his advancement. In order to illuſtrate this, it will be neceſſary to reſort to mathematical evidence, againſt which the arts of ſophiſtry will ſtrive in vain. Your correſpondent, undoubtedly, knows that the hyperbola is continually approaching to its aſymptotes, though it never meets them;—that the common conical, or Apollonian hyperbola, approaches to its aſymptote with a very ſlow velocity *, with a velocity increaſing in the ſimple ratio of the diſtance;—and that the cubical hyberbola approaches to its aſymptote with a very rapid velocity,—with a velocity increaſing as the ſquare of the diſtance. But in both theſe hyperbolas, it can be demonſtrated, that the curve never meets the aſymptote, conſequently it can alſo be demonſtrated, *(mutatis mutandis,)* that if man continually approaches to abſolute perfection by any velocity, however great, or however ſmall, he will never attain to it. Let us now apply this amendment to the major propoſition, and try what can be made of the ſyllogiſm upon the principles of Mr R—. If man proceeds without end in his improvement, and with the ſmalleſt velocity, he will arrive at abſolute perfection as well as with the greateſt. But he cannot arrive at abſolute perfection, conſequently he cannot proceed without end in his improvement with any velocity whatſoever. That is, there are certain limits beyond which he cannot paſs. This ſyllogiſm is evidently erroneous; but it ſhews that the gentleman's own principles can be ſucceſsfully turned againſt himſelf.

After having confeſſed that man will never arrive at the higheſt pitch of perfection of which his nature is capable, and that ſcience does not advance with an accelerated velocity, (which are the two chief points for which I formerly contended,) your correſpondent proceeds to ſhew, that in forming our expectations of the future from our experience of the paſt, we are liable to miſtake †, unleſs all thoſe circumſtances are taken into conſideration "which may affect the future, and which did not exiſt with regard to the paſt." The invention of printing, indeed, is the moſt valuable bleſſing that man has received;—it has contributed to extend the boundaries of ſcience, and to diffuſe information where it never could have reached;—by it the deſpot has been pulled from his throne, and that monſter of ſuperſtition deſtroyed which was ſtalking over the earth with gigantic ſtrides, with blood, and ruin, and deſolation, in its train. But is this invention of ſuch a nature as to change completely the face of things, and allow the nations of Europe to advance from one degree of perfection to another, without their progreſs being marked by retardation or decay? Had this art exiſted before the fall of Greece and of Rome, and the powerful monarchies of the eaſt, would it have preſerved

* The terms here are not properly applied; but the meaning is plainer than if mathematical ones were uſed.

† "Memory," ſays Mr Rogers, "colours all the proſpects of life, for we can only anticipate the future, by concluding what is poſſible from what is paſt." *Pleaſures of Memory*, Analyſis of Part II.

ſerved them from decay, or obſtructed their fall? Would it have hindered the ferocious warriors of the north from involving in ruins the miſtreſs of the world? The unruly and boiſterous paſſions of the human breaſt will burſt forth with their native fury, whether it be in Greece or in Rome,—whether it be in Britain or in France,—whether it be yeſterday, to-day, or to-morrow. Time nor climate cannot ſoften their ferocity, nor can the art of printing deſtroy thoſe direful effects which they conſtantly produce.

From theſe remarks it is obvious, that thoſe cauſes which haſten the fall of empires, are totally unconnected with the art of printing. It is the luxury and immorality of the inhabitants, which are the chief cauſes of the decline of empires, and which operate with equal energy in the moſt enlightened and ſcientific nations; and when the ſeeds of decay are once ſown, ſcience, philoſophy, and reaſon, will totter with the fabric that ſupported them, and die with the government that nurſed them, or gave them birth. The viſionary hopes of cloſet philoſophers will then be blaſted, when the virtuous and the good ſhall weep over the ruins of their native land.

It may be ſaid, indeed, that the art of printing has a tendency to diminiſh the immorality of nations by the diffuſion of moral and religious knowledge. But it ſhould be obſerved alſo, that while it communicates inſtruction, it as frequently inſtills the moſt virulent poiſon into the unguarded mind. While at one time it is the vehicle of morality and ſcience, at another it becomes the herald of infidelity and vice.

In this manner the art of printing itſelf is productive of thoſe very cauſes which tend to retard the progreſs of ſcience, and accelerate the downfall of kingdoms.

By it, Religion, Liberty, and Laws,
Exert their influence, and advance their cauſe;
By it, worſe plagues than Pharaoh's land befell,
Diffus'd, make earth the veſtibule of hell:
Thoſe fountains at which drink the good and wiſe;
Thoſe ever-bubbling ſtreams of endleſs lies:
Like Eden's dread probationary tree,
Knowledge of good and evil is from thee.
COWPER.

After having quoted ſeveral paſſages from my former letter, and given his opinion upon them, with a degree of acrimony which might perhaps have been ſpared without any injury to your correſpondent's cauſe, he proceeds to make ſome remarks upon an objection, which I propoſed againſt my own reaſoning, drawn from the difference between the ancient and modern methods of inveſtigating truth. I had formerly obſerved, that, from the ſuperiority of the preſent method of philoſophiſing to that of the ancients, we could only infer that the progreſs of ſcience at preſent ſhould excell in rapidity its advancement among the ancients, in the ſame proportion as the one method of inveſtigating truth was ſuperior to the other; and not, that in the one caſe it ſhould decreaſe and vaniſh, while, in the other, it is carried to the higheſt pitch of poſſible perfection. How this obſervation could have been miſunderſtood, or contraverted, I cannot eaſily conceive. Mr R—— indeed has ſaid, that the preſent mode of philoſophiſing is not only ſuperior to that which was formerly uſed, but that it is diametrically oppoſite to it, and has concluded, with juſtice, that, "when "the cauſes are at variance, the ef- "fects which they produce muſt be "oppoſite alſo." It cannot be denied, that the new method of rebuilding the ſciences, as propoſed by Lord Bacon, and *partly* put in practice by Boyle and Newton, is directly contrary to that which was adopted by the heathen philoſophers. But that man muſt have very little acquaintance indeed with the modern publications on phyſical ſcience, who can ſay

ſay that the plan of Bacon is at preſent uſed in ſcientific reſearch. The ſlighteſt attention to the phyſical ſpeculations of modern theoriſts will overthrow the opinion, and convince any rational man, that the preſent mode of philoſophical inveſtigation differs only in *degree*, and in a very ſmall degree, from that which prevailed in Greece and in Rome. The ſame prejudices which adhered to Ariſtotle and Deſcartes, muſt influence in ſome degree every other philoſopher, in whatever age or nation he may happen to live. The human mind is under the controul of the paſſions, and as long as theſe maintain their ſway in the human breaſt, ſo long will all our ſpeculations be tinged with prejudice, and obſcured by thoſe errors which man will never be able completely to eradicate. Since all effects, therefore, are proportional to their producing cauſes, and ſince the preſent method of philoſophiſing differs only in degree from that which was formerly adopted, it neceſſarily follows, that the progreſs of ſcience, at preſent, ſhould have the ſame proportion to its former progreſs, as the preſent mode of ſcentific inveſtigation has to that which was uſed by the ancients.

Your correſpondent then proceeds to "what Urbanus deſervedly denounces as the moſt objectionable "paſſage in my former letter." He endeavours to ſhew that no bad effects would follow, upon the ſuppoſition that all men were philoſophers, and triumphs in having re-diſcovered what Urbanus formerly deemed a contradiction. I have conſidered this paſſage with the greateſt attention, and I am ſtill fixed in my opnion, that if all men were philoſophers, the mechanical arts would be totally neglected, and anarchy and confuſion reign predominant. If this ſeem an incongruous ſuppoſition, what will your correſpondent ſay to the following obſervation of Mr Smellie? "*Were all men philoſophers, the buſi-*"*neſs of life could not be executed, and* "*neither the ſociety, nor even the ſpe-*"*cies, could long exiſt* *." Throughout all Mr R——'s obſervations upon this ſubject, he takes it for granted, that where there is philoſophy, there virtue, and harmony, and order, muſt alſo dwell; but it unfortunately happens, that this is by no means the caſe. Too often is a ſound underſtanding accompanied with a depraved heart. Too often is genius depraved by folly, and ſullied by vice.—Does not the mention of *Bacon* eſtabliſh the remark? Does not the philoſophy of *Frenchmen* give it additional confirmation? Does not the conduct of *modern philoſophiſts* demonſtrate its truth? Every age and nation will furniſh examples of men, that have been endued with a high degree of *reaſon*, acting in the moſt vicious, the moſt fooliſh, and the moſt *unreaſonable* manner. But not only do I believe that thoſe evils, which I formerly mentioned, would ariſe from this philoſophical democracy: I heſitate not to affirm alſo, that ſuch a ſtate of ſociety cannot poſſibly exiſt. It can ſcarcely admit of a doubt, that thoſe ſtriking differences in intellectual capacity, which we daily obſerve among mankind, ariſe from an original difference in mental organization. Men, therefore, are evidently formed for a ſtate of ſubordination. The underſtanding of ſome is ſo grovelling and deformed, that they are fitted only for the lower occupations of ſociety. The conduct and feelings of others, are ſo ſimilar to thoſe of the inferior animals, that they deſerve alſo to reſemble them in ſituation, and be expelled from the company of their fellow-men. While a third claſs are plainly

* Smellie's Nat. Hiſt. v. i. p. 521.—See alſo Law's Theory of Religion, p. 7, 8, and Note, where he ſhews the bad effects that would follow if all men were philoſophers.

plainly intended by their Maker to be the lights of the world,—to ſtem the torrent of popular diſorder, and lead their countrymen to true honour, to laſting happineſs, and to rational liberty. I do not mean to inſinuate, that the ignorant ſhould crouch beneath the yoke of the learned, or that any man has a right over the perſon of his neighbour. I do not mean to vindicate the conduct of thoſe who ſport with the feelings of our brethren in chains. Monſters of inhumanity, like theſe, are entitled only to the "contempt of the philoſopher, and the poignard of the negro: and I truſt that the day is not diſtant, when the ſable children of Africa ſhall ſhew that they are men, and that they are intitled to the rights of men. For methinks there is now nurſing, at the foot of his oppreſſor, ſome warrior child, who ſhall ſtimulate his countrymen to bite aſunder the ſhackles which enthrall them, to lead into captivity the murderers of their fathers, and conduct the remnants of their race to glory,—to liberty,—and to their native ſoil. ——— only mean, that ſuch differences of mental ability, require different ſtations in ſociety, and that a nation of philoſophers will never exiſt. Can that man, who ſtares with idiot and unmeaning gaze upon the moſt ſtupendous works of his God, without being warmed with love, or elevated above the groſs pleaſures of life:—can he be capable of engaging in thoſe ſublime ſpeculations which are the objects of the philoſopher's attention? When oyſters aſſimilate themſelves to angels, then may we expect that ſuch a ſtate of ſociety, as Mr R—— delineates, will quickly be realiſed. It is, no doubt, a very pleaſing amuſement to ſhut our eyes againſt every thing around us,—to give full play to the imagination,—to roam in the fields of futurity, and divert ourſelves with thoſe trifling toys and childiſh baubles which the temporary abſence of judgment may throw in the way. It is, no doubt, pleaſing to behold, in this ſituation, all the inhabitants of the world, working only *two* hours a-day,—ſpending the reſt in perfecting ſtill farther the *univerſal empire of reaſon*, where there is nothing but knowledge,—nothing but philoſophy,—nothing but juſtice,—and nothing but happineſs. The juvenile mind derives a momentary gratification from the dream, and half-learned *dilettanti* lament in vain that they were not born in ſuch enlightened times. But whenever we open our eyes, and mingle in the buſtle of active life, the charm diſappears,—the ſpell is broken, and man ſtands forth in his native deformity,—the child of imperfection,—the votary of prejudice,—and the victim of paſſion *.

After having entertained us with ſome fine and pretty things, which a happy poſterity are to enjoy, your correſpondent then remarks, that the argument which I formerly deduced from the progreſs of electricity and magnetiſm,

* The following remarks by the Duke of Buckingham are amuſing, and ſtrengthen the opinions which I have formed:—"The truth is, all this weakneſs even of "the wiſeſt men, proceeds from the vanity of believing human nature capable of "underſtanding all things; and becauſe man has that troubleſome faculty of "amuſing, and even tormenting himſelf with a thouſand matters which he has "nothing to do with, he is preſently apt to believe them all within his compre-"ſion. Whereas a man is no more a creature fit to find out ſuch abſtruſe mat-"ters, than fiſh is made to play a game at bowles. Yet I would not be under-"ſtood to diſcourage, or the leaſt undervalue learning, where it leads to any man-"ner of uſefulneſs; only to bridle a little that arrogant humour of imagining our-"ſelves capable of knowing the greateſt matters, when all the while we can ſcarce-"ly underſtand the very ſmalleſt." *Buckingham's Works*, vol. ii. p. 198.

magnetiſm, is "ſcarcely deſerving of animadverſion;" although he grants the chief concluſion which I deduced from theſe obſervations. From the ſlow progreſs of theſe two ſciences, I concluded that they did not advance with an accelerated velocity; and from the method of inveſtigation which was purſued, it is alſo evident, that the moderns are liable to ancient prejudices, and that the preſent method of philoſophical inveſtigation, differs only in degree from that of Plato and Ariſtotle. Theſe are plain conſequences of what I then ſaid, and they challenge the inſpection of ſophiſtry or ſcepticiſm.

The next paragraph of your correſpondent's letter, contains an accuſation as ludicrous as it is unfounded. The honour of having invented the word *philoſophiſt*, he has been ſo kind as to confer upon me; and Urbanus has the merit of giving countenance to the invention. Mr R—— ſurely has never peruſed Barruel on Jacobiniſm, or Robinſon's Proofs of a Conſpiracy, where the word *philoſophiſt* is repeatedly uſed; and if he will be at the trouble of turning up the article *philoſophiſm* in the Supplement to the Encyclopedia Britannica, he will find a definition of it given, and the word applied in the ſame way that I have uſed it in my former letters.

The remaining paragraphs of Mr R——'s letter are written with ſuch acrimony; and what he ſays about the aſſiſtance of other men and their experience, as contraſted with unaſſiſted humanity, ſavours ſo much of ſceptical impiety, that I ſhall pay no attention to them. I ſhall conclude this letter, therefore, by making ſome remarks on *modern philoſophiſm* in general, in order to ſhew your correſpondent, that I have ſome reaſon for mentioning it in the diſreſpectful ſtile which I formerly uſed: For I am convinced, that the beſt method of expoſing ſuch doctrines, is to point out the evils which they have produced; as it is certain that thoſe unguarded minds, which they are apt to miſlead, are but little affected with abſtract and metaphyſical reaſoning.

Every man who is at all acquainted with human nature, muſt have perceived, that the ſanctions of morality and religion are, in the preſent day, very much weakened by the prevalence of infidelity; and that vice, with all her attending evils, is deſolating our land. The cauſe of ſuch exceſſes it is not difficult to diſcover. They muſt be imputed to thoſe ſceptical opinions which cancel the obligations of natural religion, and defy the poſitive inſtitutions of heaven. It is true, indeed, that the more violent paſſions of our nature often uſurp the ſupreme dominion over reaſon, and hurry thoſe minds which are fortified by the beſt principles, into temporary crimes and criminal gratification. But where there is no moral ſanction, and no religious obligations;—where there is no motive to reſtrain from vice, and no inducement to animate to virtue;—where there is no conviction of an EYE that ſeeth in the dark, of an EAR that liſteneth to the moſt ſecret thoughts, and of a JUDGE that will hereafter puniſh;—in ſuch a ſituation the conduct muſt be tenfold more incorrect, and the heart tenfold more depraved. Every riſing appetite muſt be ſatiated, and every evil deſire muſt be gratified, provided ſatiety be poſſible, or gratification can be found.

Now, Sir, it is this ſyſtem of modern philoſophiſm which demoliſhes all theſe religious ſanctions, and all theſe moral obligations. It is this ſyſtem which tells us, that filial affection is folly,—that gratitude is criminal,—and that patriotiſm is madneſs. It is this, in a word, which bids us ſacrifice every duty to ſomething which they call *general utility*, and which commands us to "murder men in the detail, that we may

"benefit

" benefit them in the groſs."—It is calculated, therefore, from its very nature, to lull aſleep the conſcience, and nurſe to exceſs, the moſt furious and brutal paſſions of the human heart. Nor is this merely ſpeculation. Sad experience will convince us, that our fears are too well founded; and that infidelity, which is the baſis of this philoſophiſm, has engendered the moſt tremendous evils. Aſk that unhappy youth pining in diſeaſe, deſpiſed by his friends, neglected by his very aſſociates, and bereft, perhaps, of his reaſon: Aſk him what was the cauſe of this awful change. Will he not tell you, that it was the baniſhment of religious principle, and the infuſion of thoſe poiſonous tenets which lull their abettors into a fatal ſecurity, that drove him to diſſipation, and plunged him in deſpair? Will he not tell you with a voice more potent than eloquence, that if he had a life to live, it ſhould be ſpent in virtue? Aſk theſe parents, what it is that is bringing their grey hairs with ſorrow to the grave. Will they not tell you, that it was the irreverence of an undutiful ſon, who diſſipated thoſe affections upon the Hottentots and Japaneſe, which ſhould have centered in the boſom of his father and his friends? And if that tribe of wretches, who have ſhed their own blood, and courted death as an aſylum from their miſery,—if they had power to diſcloſe the ſecret, would they not aſcribe it to the ſame cauſe,—to the hopes of annihilation, to the conviction that no God ſhould reanimate their duſt, or ſummon them to his tribunal, to anſwer for their crimes?—Theſe, Sir, will, in the eyes of infidels, be deemed childiſh fears, and the illuſive dreams of an imagination, that diſcover danger where none is to be found. I deprecate, Sir, as much as them, the fillineſs of thoſe who take alarm at opinions of the moſt trifling nature; but in the preſent caſe the evil is real;—it calls loudly for reſiſtance, and it becomes us to ſlumber not when the aſſaſſin is at our ears. Why theſe men propagate their opinions with ſuch zeal, and brave with ſuch open hoſtility the commands of indulgent heaven, I cannot comprehend. If they are convinced of their truth, let them keep them within their own boſoms, and let them allow us at leaſt to ſpend our days in peace,—to live in happineſs,—and to die in hope.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

SCOTO-BRITANNUS.

Edinburgh, Gee. Square,
March 18th, 1802.

MEMOIRS OF NATHANIEL LEE, THE CELEBRATED DRAMATIC POET.

NEITHER the time of his birth, nor the preciſe period of the death of this celebrated but unfortunate poet, have been aſcertained by his biographers. His father, Dr Lee, was the miniſter of Hatfield. He ſent his ſon at an early age to Weſtminſter ſchool, then under the direction of Dr Buſby. From thence he was removed to Trinity College, Cambridge, and was admitted a ſcholar on the Foundation in 1668. In the ſame year he took his degree of B. A. but not having the good fortune to obtain a fellowſhip, he left the Univerſity and came to London, with a view of puſhing his fortune at Court. Not ſucceeding in this deſign, in 1672, he made an attempt on the ſtage, in the character of *Duncan* in Sir William Davenant's alteration of *Macbeth*. " Lee," ſays Colley Cibber, in his Apology *, " was ſo pathetic a reader of his own ſcenes, that I have been informed by an actor, who was preſent, that while Lee

* P. 68, quarto edition, 1740.

Lee was reading to Major Mohun at a rehearſal, Mohun, in the warmth of his admiration, threw down his part, and ſaid, unleſs I were able to *play* it as well as you *read* it, to what purpoſe ſhould I undertake it? And yet this very author, whoſe elocution raiſed ſuch admiration in ſo capital an actor, when he attempted to be an actor himſelf, ſoon quitted the ſtage in an honeſt deſpair of ever making a profitable figure there." It would almoſt appear from this, that Lee's attempt on the ſtage had been ſubſequent to his appearance there in the capacity of a dramatiſt. But this was not the fact, for his firſt play was not repreſented till the year 1675, ſo that, inſtead of being tempted to make his *debut* as an actor, in conſequence of the reputation he had acquired behind the curtain as a *pathetic reader of his own ſcenes*, it is reaſonable to preſume, that his demerits and bad ſucceſs as a player, induced him to turn his attention to the trade of authorſhip. By this anecdote from Cibber, the authors of the *Biographical Dictionary** have been led into the error we have juſt obviated. His firſt play was called *Nero, Emperor of Rome;* and between 1672, the date of its appearance, and 1684, he produced no leſs than nine tragedies, beſides the ſhare he had with Dryden in *Oedipus* and the *Duke of Guiſe*. On the 11th of November, in the year laſt mentioned, it was found neceſſary to confine him in Bedlam, where he remained four years. It has been ſaid of him as a writer, that "his imagination ran away with his reaſon;" a remark that is, perhaps, applicable to this melancholy incident of his life. But his inſanity is more generally ſuppoſed to have been owing to the embarraſſment of his circumſtances, the reſult of extreme careleſsneſs and extravaganee; a belief that receives ſufficient confirmation from the following epigram, addreſſed to Lee, by Wycherly, and firſt quoted by the ingenious Mr Neve, in his admirable remarks on our author's poetical character†.

You, but becauſe you ſtarv'd, went mad before;
Now ſtarving does to you your wits reſtore:
So your life is, like others, much at one
Whether you now have any ſenſe, or none.

A repartee has been aſcribed to him while in confinement, which we ſhould, perhaps, be blamed for omitting in this account. A very indifferent author obſerved to him, that it was an eaſy thing to write like a madman; "No," replied Lee, "it is *not* an eaſy thing to write like a madman; but it is very eaſy to write like a fool."

In April 1688, he returned to ſociety, but did not long ſurvive the recovery of his reaſon. Whincop tells us, that "he died in one of his night rambles in the ſtreet;" and Oldys, in his MS. notes, records the fact rather particularly:—"Returning one night from the Bear and Harrow, in Butcher Row, through Clare market, to his lodgings in Duke Street, overladen with wine, he fell down on the ground, as ſome ſay, according to others, on a bulk, and was killed or ſtifled in the ſnow." From the ſame authority we learn that "he was buried in the pariſh church of St Clement's Danes, aged about thirty-five years." Between the time of his diſcharge from Bedlam, and that of his death, he wrote two plays, the *Princeſs of Cleves*, and the *Maſſacre of Paris;* but, notwithſtanding the profits ariſing from theſe two performances, he was reduced, it is ſaid, to ſo lo an ebb, that a weekly ſtipend of ten ſhillings from the theatre-royal was his chief dependence.

* Laſt edition in 15 vols. 1798.
† Remarks on the early Engliſh Poets. 8vo.

ence. It has been obſerved, that his untimely end might have been occaſioned by his diſorder, of which he was ſubject to temporary relapſes; and, in tenderneſs to his memory, we are inclined to indulge the ſuppoſition. This accident occurred about the years 1691-92.

There is a ſtriking coincidence between the fate of Lee and Otway, which, we believe, has not before been noticed. They both became writers for the ſtage, in conſequence of their unſucceſsful performances *on* it; both began to write in rhime, and deſerted it, much to the advantage of their reputation, for blank verſe; both were reduced, principally by their own diſſipations, to a miſerable condition of indigence; and both died, at almoſt preciſely the ſame age, and within about five years of each other, in a ſtate of the utmoſt obſcurity and wretchedneſs.

The talents of Nat. Lee have met with a moſt elegant, candid, and critical illuſtration, in the work already alluded to, by Mr Neve, to which the reader is referred. It has been too much the faſhion, with writers of more taſte, perhaps, but of infinitely leſs genius, to decry the reputation of this author, who has been ſtyled, with reference to his *Alexander the Great*, "a mad poet, who deſcribed, in frantic verſe, the actions of a mad warrior;" but Addiſon maintains, that "among our modern Engliſh poets, there was none better turned for tragedy than Lee, if, inſtead of favouring his impetuoſity of genius, he had reſtrained it within proper bounds." Dryden compliments him highly upon his Rival Queens, in his copy of verſes prefixed to that play:

Such praiſe is your's, while you the paſſions move,
That 'tis no longer feign'd, 'tis real love,
Where nature triumphs over wretched art;
We only warm the head, but you the heart.
Always you warm; and, if the riſing year,
As in hot regions, bring the ſun too near,
'Tis but to make your fragrant ſpices blow,
Which in our colder climates will not grow.
That humble ſtyle which drones their virtue make,
Is in your power, you need but ſtoop and take.
Your beauteous images muſt be allow'd
By all but ſome vile poets of the crowd;
But how ſhould any ſign-poſt dauber know
The worth of Titian or of Angelo?

Cibber has cenſured, very freely *, the well-known ſpeech, in the Rival Queens, beginning "Can you remember," &c. which he calls "a blazing rant," and "furious fuſtian," "a rhapſody of vain-glory," and "a flight of the falſe ſublime;" but Dr Warburton avers that they contain not only the moſt ſublime, but the moſt judicious imagery that poetry can conceive.

We ſhall conclude this ſketch with an enumeration of his plays, which were publiſhed in the following order:

1. Nero, Emperor of Rome. 1675.

2. Sophoniſba, or Hannibal's Overthrow. 1676. The prologue by Dryden.

3. Gloriana, or the Court of Auguſtus Cæſar. 1676.

4. The Rival Queens; or, The Death of Alexander the Great. 1677.

5. Mithridates, King of Pontus. 1678. The epilogue by Dryden.—There is a talk of reviving this tragedy, very ſoon, at Drury Lane.

6. Theodoſius; or The Force of Love. 1680.

7. Cæſar Borgia. 1680. The prologue by Dryden.

8. Lucius Junius Brutus. 1681. Forbidden, ſays Gildon, after the third performance, by Lord Chamberlain Arlington, as an anti-monarchical play.

9. Conſtantine the Great. 1684. The prologue by Otway, who died

* Apology, p. 64.

in

in 1685. The epilogue by Dryden.

10. The Princeſs of Cleves. T. 1689. Prologue by Dryden.

11. The Maſſacre of Paris. 1690.

Beſides the 2d, 4th, and 5th acts of Œdipus, 1679, and the 2d, 3d, half the 5th, and all but the 1ſt ſcene of The Duke of Guiſe.

The only portrait that now exiſts, or that probably was ever taken of that extraordinary genius is in the poſſeſſion of J. P. Kemble, Eſq. of Drury-Lane Theatre.

OBSERVATIONS *on the* MANNER *in which the* SPIDER *ſpins its* WEB.

By M. C. G. Lehmann.

As far back as natural hiſtory can be traced, in the time of Ariſtotle, and in the fragments of his predeceſſor *, we find, if not accurate deſcriptions, at leaſt ſome mention of the labours of this inſect. In like manner the moderns have thought the ſpider's web worthy of their attention; and it might conſequently have been expected from the accuracy of our naturaliſts, that they would have given us more minute and completer deſcriptions. This ought to have been the caſe in particular with the web of the croſs-ſpider, one of the moſt ſtriking and moſt remarkable. I have ſeveral times read ſuch deſcriptions, and ſtudied them with pleaſure, becauſe agreeable to nature; but always found this general complaint, that it is ſtill a ſecret in what manner the croſs-ſpider extends its firſt thread, in order that, when it has been faſtened, it may have a field for carrying on its work. It is well known that the croſs-ſpider diſpoſes its web in a more or leſs perpendicular direction in ſome open place. Thus, for example, we often find in a window four or five threads ſtretched from one ſide to the other; from theſe ſeveral radii proceed to a common centre; and around this centre, at a diſtance which may be eſtimated in general at a few lines, there are ſeveral concentric circles, each progreſſively larger; in the middle of which the ſpider places itſelf concealed, to wait until ſome inſect becomes entangled in theſe threads, when it immediately ruſhes forth and ſeizes its prey. Thus far the explanation of the proceſs which the ſpider employs is very eaſy, eſpecially as it is known that this inſect, wherever it goes, marks its way by a thread, which it leaves behind it; and that this thread, on account of its viſcoſity, can always be made faſt to any object, when the ſpider only preſſes it a little, or moiſtens it with a drop of its viſcous liquid.

But theſe webs are commonly found in foreſts and woods, often on the high branches of different trees, not unfrequently ſuſpended between the roofs of different houſes ſtanding near each other, and even often extended over ſtreams and ponds of water, ſo that it is impoſſible to conceive how the ſpider could proceed from the one point to the other, in order to eſtabliſh her firſt thread, and to faſten to it the different radii. Some have endeavoured to account for this circumſtance by the moſt ſingular ſuppoſitions, as is commonly the caſe when philoſophers attempt to explain the phenomena of nature before they have examined them with ſufficient accuracy; but I ſhall not here trouble the reader with theſe hypotheſes, which contradict themſelves †. Accident, to which we are indebted for moſt of our

* Democritus. See Plin. Hiſt. Nat. lib. ii. cap. 24.

† I ſhall only mention one.—Liſter in his *Hiſt. Animal. Angliæ*, which contains a great many important obſervations on ſpiders, explains this, as an *ejaculatio* filorum, endeavours to make it more evident, by comparing it to the manner in which the ſun emits his rays.

our diſcoveries, particularly in natular hiſtory, though we are unwilling to allow it any ſhare in our diſcoveries, gave me an opportunity of making an obſervation which decides the above queſtion. On a warm ſummer's evening I ſaw a croſs ſpider (*aranta diadema*) let herſelf ſpeedily down from a branch of a tree by her uſual thread; and at the ſame time a multitude of ſimilar threads, which had their origin at the ſame place as the other, floated around; while the air, which was not perceptible to my ſenſes, carried them to a conſiderable diſtance, and even a conſiderable height. Though I approached with the utmoſt gentleneſs, the direction of the floating threads was immediately changed, and in a moment they had reached a neighbouring branch, to which they adhered. The ſpider ſoon obſerved that her floating threads had reached a fixed point, and immediately clambered up to them, having thus given me an opportunity of ſeeing the ſecret of the commencemept of her ingenious labour. Guided by this trace, it was now eaſy for me to make my obſervations with greater accuracy; and the reſult of them is as follows: When a ſpider is deſirous of proceeding to a diſtant place, ſhe ſuddenly lets herſelf down by a pretty ſtrong thread, and at the ſame time draws one of her hind legs over the glandular parts which contain the materials of her web. By theſe means ſhe forces from them a great number of ſmall threads, and conſigns them to the air; which, on account of their ſpecific lightneſs, makes them float, ſo that they remain at that height at which the ſpider firſt throws them out. As ſhe then ſuddenly ſinks down in a retrograde direction, the firſt ones are extended to a conſiderable length.

But if the leaſt breath of air then takes place, they are thereby carried to a conſiderable diſtance, and ſtill become longer, as the inſect can then ſpin them out at pleaſure from her receptacles; ſo that they ſoon find ſome object, to which, on account of their viſcoſity, they adhere. The ſpider then clambers up to them, ſtill keeping herſelf in connection with her firſt ſtation, as ſhe always carries with her the thread by which ſhe firſt let herſelf down, and faſtens the ſecond end of it when ſhe has reached a new point of reſt.

I have too little acquaintance with works on natural hiſtory to be able to determine whether this obſervation has before been made by others; but by ſome queſtions in the Hanoverian Magazine, and by private information of diſtinguiſhed naturaliſts, it appears that it is not generally known. But whether it be new, or may only ſerve to confirm what has been already remarked, I am happy that I have it in my power to point out to other ſearchers into nature how they may at all times be convinced of the truth of what I have here ſtated. If a perſon take a ſpider from its web, and places it on the hand, it will endeavour to eſcape from this warm object as a place of danger, and let itſelf down in the manner above deſcribed; but if one of the threads that float about in the air be laid hold of by the other hand, the ſpider ſuffers herſelf to be drawn over by it; and this experiment can be repeated ſeveral times, till at length, feared by being ſo often deceived, ſhe throws herſelf looſe, and ſuffers herſelf to fall to the ground.

The account that various kinds of ſpiders foretell changes of the weather ſeveral days before they take place, excited my whole attention; and I was the more deſirous of ſtudying the araneology of Quatremere Diſjonval, as I was always of opinion that thoſe inſects which have organs peculiarly adapted for perceiving changes in the ſtate of the air would be capable of giving us the beſt and earlieſt information reſpecting changes in the weather.

weather. It was impoſſible for me at firſt to procure Disjonval's work; and my curioſity began to be leſſened when I heard that no perſon was able to comprehend it. For this reaſon I reſolved to make obſervations myſelf; and with this view I collected a great many of the *aranea diadema* and *aranea domeſtica*, as the latter are thoſe which Disjonval muſt have had the beſt opportunity of obſerving when in priſon. The latter ſhowed no alteration in their web or their conduct, but in regard to the former, I ſoon had an opportunity of making very important obſervations. I have already mentioned, what every body knows, that this ſpider commonly ſits in the middle of its web. I now found that ſhe often extended a thread from the centre of her web, that is the uſual place of her reſidence, to the neareſt corner; in which ſhe concealed herſelf, inſtead of being in the web: and I always remarked, that this change was connected with a change of the weather, as all my croſs-ſpiders made the ſame change together; and immediately after the weather became very raw and cold. It is indeed very natural that thoſe inſects, when they have a preſenſation of bad weather, ſhould endeavour to ſhelter themſelves from it. But my obſervations were too much interrupted by buſineſs and various circumſtances, and I was too ill provided with good inſtruments for comparing the ſtate of the weather and of the atmoſphere, ſuch as barometers, thermometers, hygrometers, &c. to be able to ſay any thing deciſive on the ſubject. What I have ſaid will however furniſh a hint to others who may be diſpoſed to carry theſe reſearches further.

The ſame opportunity enabled me to make another obſervation, of which I do not recollect ever to have heard or read, viz. that the croſs-ſpider regularly deſtroys its web every twenty-four hours, and in the place of the old ſubſtitutes a new one. This it always does in the night-time, but ſuſpends the renovation, of it when a cloudy ſtate of the weather affords it no hope of catching any prey, and perhaps when any mechanical obſtacles ſtand in the way *. This obſervation has thrown great light upon many things relating

* That thoſe ſpiders which weave their web in the form of a wheel renew it daily, has been remarked by many obſervers as well as by myſelf. The cauſe may be eaſily conceived from what I have ſaid. For ſeveral years, during the ſummer, I reſided in a houſe ſituated in a garden; and oppoſite to the window, which was generally open, a large ſpider had extended her web. I took great care not to deſtroy it, becauſe it ſerved inſtead of one of thoſe gauze ſcreens, which are commonly employed to keep out flies and gnats. The web in the day-time was frequently injured by accidents, but next morning I found it always repaired. One morning, having got up earlier than uſual, I ſaw the ſpider, at day-break, deſtroy all the concentric threads proceeding from the centre outward along the radii, breaking off with her feet the croſs threads, which ſhe cemented to the radii ſhe had left untouched; and which, by theſe means, became progreſſively thicker. She did the ſame with the principal threads by which the web was made faſt; and which, in conſequence of the threads added to them, were rendered much ſtronger. The ſmalleſt flies or gnats, which attempted to enter thro' the window, were therefore caught faſt in the net; but toward noon, or ſomewhat later, the flies became ſhyer, and no more were caught. The ſpider, therefore, about that time, retired to a corner which ſhe had prepared in the window, where ſhe laid her eggs, and where ſhe remained quiet till the next morning. This obſervation ſhows that the threads of the web loſe their viſcoſity by the ſun's rays and the heat of the weather; and becoming too dry and hard to be fit for catching thoſe inſects on which the ſpider feeds, ſhe is under the neceſſity of renewing them. On the other hand, the principal threads, which ſerve only for ſtrengthening the web, have no need of

relating to the natural hiſtory of ſpiders.

It points out the principal method which ought to be purſued in making obſervations on the weather by means of theſe inſects, as they conſtruct no new web after deſtroying the old, when impeded by the unfavourable ſtate of the weather. This alſo enables us to explain why we often obſerve floating about during very hot days, prodigious multitudes of ſpiders webs, commonly known under the name of *goſſamer*, and which has given occaſion to ſo much diſpute among philoſophers; for it may be readily conceived, when we reflect how numerous ſpiders are, what a multitude of theſe webs muſt be let looſe, when they all deſtroy their webs at the ſame time, in order to conſtruct new ones. During cloudy weather none of them are to be ſeen, for at ſuch periods none are let looſe; and even if there are a few of them in the atmoſphere, they acquire heavineſs from the moiſture they imbibe, of which they are very ſuſceptible, and of courſe fall to the earth. I was enabled alſo to determine the diſpute reſpecting the organs of viſion in ſpiders. They undoubtedly have eyes, which are indiſpenſably neceſſary for the functions they have to perform, and yet they do not ſeem to obſerve when a ſtick or other dangerous weapon is held cloſe to theſe organs, but they inſtantly retreat when in the leaſt touched. At preſent, however, this circumſtance can be eaſily explained, for theſe inſects are nocturnal animals. In the night-time they ſpin their webs, and during the morning and evening twilight catch the greateſt number of inſects. In the night they ſee as well as the owls to catch their prey; and in the day-time, like thoſe birds, they are dazzled by the too great ſplendour of the light. But at that time they have no need of very acute ſight, as they ſeldom leave their web; and, when they do, are conducted back to it by their delicate ſenſe of touching. Beſides, they ſeldom have occaſion for it in the day-time, as their webs are then too viſible to the inſects which they catch; ſo that the latter can be better on their guard againſt them than they can during the twilight.

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

THE WANDERER,---A TALE.

Let Winter come! let polar ſpirits ſweep
The dark'ning world, and tempeſt-troubled deep!
Trim the gay taper in the ruſtic dome,
And light the wint'ry paradiſe of home;
And let the half-uncurtain'd window hail
Some way-worn man benighted in the vale!

CAMPBELL'S "*Pleaſures of Hope.*"

SAD and dreary is the winter night to him who ſits in his lonely dwelling and hears the ſtorm raging without, the hail and the ſnow drifting upon his roof: his houſe ſtands on the moor, far from the abodes of men, and it ſeems like the little bark upon the tempeſtuous ocean, the ſport of the warring elements.

I reſided a few weeks, laſt winter, in a farm-houſe, in the neighbourhood of Lanark, on the pleaſant banks of the Clyde. With my friend Mrs Smith and her amiable family, I ſcarcely felt that it was winter. When we were ſeated around the cheerful hearth, we ſtrove to heighten each others joy, and beguile the night with pleaſing tales of other times.

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of being renewed. Damp weather may perhaps render theſe webs as unfit for catching inſects as the heat does, and therefore the ſpider thinks it unneceſſary to renew her web as long as that temperature continues.

times. Sometimes we called in the village minſtrel, and cloſed the evening with muſic and dancing; ſometimes we viſited the kitchen, to ſee the ſimple mirth of the honeſt ruſtics, as they crowded round the blazing fire. One night while we partook of their diverſions, the ſnow fell heavily, and none durſt venture abroad. As the hail beat with violence upon the windows, we ſpoke with ſympathy of thoſe who were obliged to travel, and pitied their comfortleſs ſtate. While we liſtened to the blaſt that roſe and fell, in one of the intervals, I thought I heard a heavy groan, and, a ſhort while after, a gentle knock at the door. "Who comes at this hour?" ſaid my friend, turning to me. "Perhaps it is ſomebody in diſtreſs; run, James, and open the door." James roſe, and as the door opened, a voice of complaint was heard, "O, is there any ſhelter for the wretched here? I am an old man, wandering without a home in this awful night; ſuffer me to ſit at your fire-ſide for a little while." "Let him come in, James," ſaid Mr Smith; "this is not a time to turn any body away." James led the old man in, and ſhut the door. He was faint with the buffeting of the ſtorm. We ſeated him by the fire, and he was indeed a moſt intereſting figure: an old blue cloak hung round his ſhoulders; his face was lean and pale, but manly and expreſſive; his locks were hoary, and were covered with light flakes of ſnow; he threw aſide his cloak, and underneath he was but meanly cloathed. As he looked round upon us, I perceived that tears ran down his cheeks: my eyes were fixed upon him, and I thought perhaps they might be the expreſſion of his gratitude for his being received among us. When the ſnow began to melt, his hair was dripping and wet, and Mrs Smith put a cloth about his ſhoulders, that he might not feel uncomfortable. He looked in her face moſt gratefully, "You are kind, Madam," ſaid he, "very kind. I am unable to reward you, but your own feeling heart will be delighted with acts of kindneſs, and that is a full reward." I was intereſted in the old man from the moment he entered, and I whiſpered Mrs Smith that I ſhould like to know his ſtory, and what had forced him out in ſuch a night. After getting him ſome refreſhment, and when he was a little compoſed, Mrs Smith ſaid to him, "My young friend here is anxious to know what neceſſity has forced you to expoſe yourſelf to this ſtormy night." "You have been kind to me Madam, and you have a right to know, to whom you have ſhown attention; my ſtory is a ſorrowful one, but I ſhall feel a melancholy pleaſure in relating it to you.

"My name is Richard Moriſon. I was born in the neighbourhood of Glaſgow, my father was a farmer, I was his only child, and as I grew up, he taught me to bear a part in his labours. He was very fond of me, and I was of courſe much attached to him. My mother was a very good woman, and ſhe and my father lived very happily together. I ſhall paſs over ſome years of my life in which nothing happened intereſting. I became acquainted with the management of the farm, and my father was happy in thinking that he ſhould leave me a comfortable independence. When he died, I was left to conduct a large eſtabliſhment, and comfort my mother, who was now in the decline of life: poor woman ſhe needed not my attentions long, for ſhe died two years after my father. I was now very lonely, and with all my engagements I could not keep my mind from becoming gloomy and diſpirited, when I ſaw how vain every thing was here. With all my kind attentions, I could not detain any longer thoſe who had nouriſhed and brought me up. I ſaw them depart, I followed them to the grave, and returned ſad and ſorrowful. I viſited a few families in the neighbourhood, they cheared and conſoled me, and remembering that it was the lot of humanity, I became reconciled to my fate. I was intimate in the family of a Mrs Somerville, ſhe was an old acquaintance of my mother's, and ſhe, good woman, had a ſort of maternal care over me. A young woman came to live with her about this time, a Miſs Campbell. I had frequent opportunities of ſeeing, (and none could ſee without admiring) the gentle and engaging manners of Jean Campbell. I ſoon became attached to her, and after an acquaintance of ſome months, with the conſent of her parents we were married. She had no fortune, but ſhe had a heart and diſpoſition that were a ſufficient treaſure. The pleaſing ſimplicity, and affectionate tenderneſs

neſs of my dear wife, filled up the blank which had been made in my ſociety by the death of my dear parents. Yet I often regretted that I had not been allowed to preſent my ſimple Jean, and aſk for her a parent's bleſſing.

Seven or eight years paſſed happily away, my farm was flouriſhing, and my domeſtic comforts were increaſed, two girls and a boy graced our board, and I had a continual feaſt in obſerving my wife's affectionate attentions to her children. Thoſe were happy days; I think I ſee my little Thomas upon my knee, and Elizabeth and Nancy clinging round their mother: excuſe theſe tears; when I recollect what is paſt, it ſeems like a delightful viſion which has come over my mind, and now I feel nothing of its reality, but the painful traces it has left. My little boy had a generous diſpoſition, and we encouraged it, by furniſhing him with the means of gratifying it: if he ſaw any body poor and helpleſs, he would inſtantly part with what he had to relieve them; his eye gliſtened with the tear of pity as he ran to ſtate the caſe of the needy to his mother, and ſhe mingled her pity with his, and wept with him over diſtreſs which ſhe could not relieve. In my Elizabeth, I ſaw with delight her mother's frank ingenuous manners: ſhe reſembled her in her perſon, and her face was enlightened with the ſame bewitching ſmile. My youngeſt daughter Nancy was more reſerved, her worth did not appear upon a ſlight acquaintance, but ſhe had great ſenſibility, and a heart warm and affectionate; grief made a deep impreſſion upon her mind, and gave a grave caſt to her air and manners. In this delightful ſociety I ſpent ſome happy years, but perhaps, I was too much elated, and forgot that the choiceſt bleſſings are lent only for a day, and ſhould be enjoyed with moderation. I was happy, and did not look forward to the day of diſtreſs.

My wife and her daughter were ſometimes in Glaſgow, to viſit a friend there. Elizabeth became acquainted with a young man from America; her mother was pleaſed with his manners, and invited him to come and ſee us frequently: he embraced her offer, and he and Elizabeth ſoon became attached to each other. Mr Brown was a young man, of a pleaſing appearance and inſinuating manners. He gave himſelf out for having a conſiderable property in New York, where, he ſaid, his father lived, and he came to Glaſgow, to ſee ſome friends of his mother's, who had been ſome years dead. My wife objected to his connection with Elizabeth, on the grounds of her being removed from us; but he obviated this objection, by propoſing to live beſide her friends, and his father would manage his affairs and make remittances to him. Soothed into a belief that all would be well; and inquiring little more about him, we accepted him as a ſon-in-law; but happy for us, and happy for our Elizabeth, had we never known him. They took a houſe beſide us, and a twelvemouth paſſed pleaſantly away. About this time, he ſaid it would be neceſſary for him to viſit New York, to ſettle ſome buſineſs which could not be done without his being preſent. He went, after taking an affectionate leave of his wife and infant, and was heard of no more. In vain did we apply to his friends in Glaſgow, they knew little or nothing of him, and could give us no guide by which we could trace him. We took home our Elizabeth and her little boy, but her ſpirits ſunk under this unexpected blow. He had promiſed to write to her in a month after they parted; but nine tedious months of awful ſuſpence paſſed, and ſtill no tidings from her huſband. She ſaw no body, even her mother could not comfort her; ſhe hung over her child, and wept inceſſantly. The diſtreſs of mind which ſhe endured brought on a conſumption; and I had the pain of obſerving her daily waſting before my eyes. Two years after his departure, ſhe reached the end of *all* her earthly troubles, and for her years they had been many. I followed my child to the grave, and could hardly believe that the vain dream of her happineſs had ſo quickly vaniſhed; and that I had depoſited in the cold grave the fine ſprightly girl who had added ſo much to my enjoyment. This was a terrible ſtroke to my poor wife; her face, that was ever cheerful, was now ſad and ſorrowful. The affectionate attentions of our ſon and daughter that remained, could not atone for the melancholy departure of Elizabeth. Whenever we looked to our little grandſon, our hearts were filled with anguiſh, at the recollection of his mother's ſad fate, and the miſerable circumſtance which

which caſt him ſo early upon our care. I ſaw, with great concern, that my wife took no longer pleaſure in any thing; her mind ſeemed to be ſeparated from this world and its intereſts. I endeavoured to divert her attention, but to no purpoſe, nine months after I buried Elizabeth, I laid my dear wife by her ſide.

It was appointed to me to feel, what the heart feels dear, torn from it by the cruel hand of death. My little circle was now ſadly broken. I looked around me, and miſſed many of the pleaſing faces upon whom mine dwelt with rapture. But greater evils were yet in ſtore for me: an infectious fever came near our dwelling; my three darlings were ſeized with it, and fell. I was unable to attend them to their cold manſion; but they expired in my arms, and I ſaw them cold and lifeleſs by my ſide. I ſaw myſelf deſolate and forlorn, like the lonely oak that ſtands in the foreſt, and ſees the ſmall lovely ſhrubs broken by the winter's wind. I ſtood alone and defenceleſs, every prop was withdrawn, no ſtaff to ſupport my declining years. Of the once flouriſhing family that graced my chearful dwelling, none remain but the poor old father, a melancholy monument of miſery. But I am tedious, I muſt haſten to conclude my ſorrowful narration. Partly from inattention, and three unſucceſsful years, my farm was greatly diminiſhed in its value, and I was unable to pay the rent. I was forced to quit it, and truſt to the charity of my fellow creatures for my ſubſiſtence. I was on my way to Lanark, where I have ſome relations, when the ſtorm found me, and but for your goodneſs I ſhould have periſhed in the ſnow. I thought, while ſitting at your fireſide, of the days that are paſt, when I gathered my ſweet circle around me, and fondly flattered myſelf with the idea of happineſs to come: vain deluſive dream, that, when our miſery is at hand, deceives us with peace and joy. Still I am not without hope of meeting again with thoſe who have left me; they cannot come to me, but I ſhall ſoon find a land of reſt, where I ſhall rejoin thoſe that have gone before."

Here Richard finiſhed his detail, and we went to reſt. Next morning I aroſe, and was ſorry to learn that the old man was gone. After he had got ſome breakfaſt, he departed, and purſued his way along the banks of the Clyde. I told Mrs Smith that he was gone. Well, poor man, ſaid ſhe, I wiſh he had remained with us. I am ſorry for him, he has ſuffered ſeverely, and I fear, from what he told us, that he will not be well received where he is going. We know not what unfortunate beings are in the world. I think if we did, it would leſſen our enjoyment, as we could not relieve them all: but it would ſerve alſo to increaſe our thankfulneſs, and prepare us for the day of adverſity; for who could have thought that Richard Moriſon, who began life with ſuch fair proſpects, ſhould have found himſelf, in old age, a friendleſs wanderer.

EMMELINE.

Poetry.

STANZAS

WRITTEN ON LEAVING A SCENE IN

BAVARIA.

By Mr Campbell, Author of the Pleaſures of Hope.

ADIEU, the woods and water's ſide,
Imperial Danube's rich domain;
Adieu, the grotto wild and wide,
The rocks abrupt and graſſy plain!
For pallid *Autumn* once again
Hath chill'd the breath of ev'ry gale,
And ſwell'd each torrent of the hill:
Her clouds collect, her ſhadows ſail,
And wat'ry winds that ſweep the vale
Grow loud and louder ſtill.

But not the ſtorm, dethroning faſt
Yon monarch oak of maſſy pile,
Nor river roaring to the blaſt,
Around its dark and deſert iſle,
Nor Curfew tolling to beguile *
The cloud-born thunder paſſing by,
Can ſound in diſcord to my ſoul;
Roll on, ye mighty waters, roll—
And rage thou darken'd ſky!

Thy

* During thunder ſtorms in the Catholic countries of Germany, it ſtrikes the imagination, in addition to the ſublime horror of the ſcenery, to hear the pealing of bells from the adjacent monaſteries, which are founded as a religious ceremony to deprecate the effects of lightning.

Thy bloſſom, tho' no longer bright,
Thy wither'd woods no longer green,
Yet, Eldun ſhore, with dark delight
I viſit thy unlovely ſcene;
For many a ſunſet hour ſerene
My ſteps have trod thy mellow dew,
When his green light the fire-fly gave,
When Cynthia from the diſtant wave
Her twilight anchor drew.

And plough'd, as with a ſwelling ſail,
The billowy clouds and ſtarry ſea,
Then, while thy hermit nightingale
Sung on her fragrant apple tree,
Romantic, ſolitary, free,
The viſitant of Eldun's ſhore,
On ſuch a moon-bright mountain ſtray'd,
As echo'd to the muſic made
By Druid harps of yore!

Around thy ſavage hills of oak,
Around thy waters bright and blue,
No hunter's horn the ſilence broke—
No dying ſhriek thine echo knew!
But ſafe, ſweet Eldun woods, to you
The wounded wild deer ever ran,
Whoſe myrtle bound their graſſy cave,
Whoſe very rocks a ſhelter gave
From blood-purſuing man!

Oh! heart-effuſions, that aroſe
By nightly wand'rings nouriſh'd here,
To him that flies from many woes,
E'en harmleſs deſerts can be dear!
The laſt, the ſolitary cheer
Of them that own no earthly home;
Say, is it not, ye baniſh'd race,
In ſuch a lov'd and lonely place
Companionleſs to roam?

Yes! I have lov'd thy wild abode,
(Unknown, unplough'd, untrodden ſhore!)
Where ſcarce the woodman finds a road,
And ſcarce the fiſher plies an oar!
For man's neglect I love thee more,
That art nor avarice intrude
To tame thy torrent's thunder ſhock,
Or prune the vintage of the rock
Magnificently rude.

Unheeded ſpreads thy bloſſom'd bud
Its milky boſom to the bee,
Unheeded falls along the flood
Thy deſolate and aged tree!
Forſaken ſcene, how like to thee
The fate of unbefriended worth!
Like thine, her fruit diſhonour'd falls,
Like thee, in ſolitude ſhe calls
A thouſand treaſures forth!

Oh, ſilent ſpirit of the place,
If ling'ring with the ruin'd year,
Thy hoary form and awful face,
I yet might watch and worſhip here:
Thy ſtorm were muſic to mine ear;
Thy wildeſt walk a ſhelter giv'n,
Sublimer thoughts on earth to find,
And ſhare with no unhallow'd mind
The majeſty of Heav'n!

What tho' the boſom friends of fate
Proſperity's unwearied brood,
Thy conſolations cannot rate,
Oh! ſelf dependent ſolitude!
Yet with a ſpirit unſubdu'd,
Tho' darken'd by the clouds of care,
To worſhip thy congenial gloom
Like pilgrim to the prophet's tomb,
Misfortune ſhall repair.

On her the world hath never ſmil'd,
Or look'd, but with accuſing eye;
All-ſilent goddeſs of the wild
To thee that miſanthrope ſhall fly.
I hear her deep ſoliloquy,
And mark her proud but ravag'd form,
As ſtern ſhe wraps her mantle round,
And bids, on *Winter's* bleakeſt ground,
Defiance to the ſtorm!

Peace to her baniſh'd heart at laſt
In thy dominions ſhall deſcend,
And ſtrong as beechwood in the blaſt
Her ſpirit ſhall refuſe to bend;
But bearing life without a friend
The world and falſehood left behind,
Thy votary ſhall bear, elate,
In triumph o'er affl.cting fate
Her dark inſpired mind!

But doſt thou, Folly, mock the muſe,
A wand'rer's mountain-walk to ſing,
Who ſhuns a warring world, nor woos
The vulture cover of its wing?
Then fly thou tow'ring, ſhiv'ring thing,
Back to the foſt'ring world beguil'd,
To waſte, in ſelf conſuming ſtrife,
The loveleſs brotherhood of life,
Reviling and revil'd!

Away, thou lover of the race,
That hither chas'd yon weeping deer.
If Nature's all-majeſtic face,
More pitileſs than man's appear;
Or if the wild winds ſeem more drear
Than man's cold charities below,
Then ſearch around his peopled plains
Where'er the ſocial ſavage reigns,
Exuberance of woe!

His arts and honours wilt thou ſeek
Emboſs'd on grandeur's giant walls;
Or hear his mortal thunders ſpeak,
Where ſenates light their airy halls?
Where man his brother man enthralls,
Or ſends his whirlwind warrants forth
To rouſe the ſlumb'ring fiends of war,
To dye the blood-warm waves afar,
And deſolate the earth!

From

From clime to clime purſue the ſcene,
And mark, on all thy ſpacious way,
Where'er the tyrant man hath been,
That Peace, the cherub, cannot ſtay;
In wilds and woodlands far away,
She builds her ſolitary bower—
Where none but Anchorets have trod,
Or friendleſs men, to worſhip GOD,
Have wander'd for an hour.

In ſuch a far forſaken vale,
(And ſuch, ſweet Eldun vale, is thine,)
Afflicted Nature ſhall inhale,
Heav'n-borrow'd joys and thoughts divine—
No longer wiſh—no more repine,
For man's regret, or woman's ſcorn—
Then wed thee to an exil'd lot,
For if the world hath lov'd thee not,
Its abſence may be borne.

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

SONG.

"HER BONNIE BLACK E'E."

'ON the banks of the burn, while I penſively wander,
The mavis ſings ſweetly, unheeded by me;
I think on my laſſie,—her gentle mild nature—
I think on the ſmile o' her bonnie black e'e.

When heavy the rain fa's, an' loud loud the wind blaws,
An' ſimmer's ſweet cleadin' drives faſt frae the tree;
I heedna the rain, nor the wind, when I think on
The ſweet lovely ſmile o' my laſſie's black e'e.

While ſwift as the hawk, 'mid the ſtorm o' December,
The cauld nor'-eaſt wind ca's the driſt o'er the lee,
Where loud the blaſt roars, on the ſide o' the mountain,
I think on the ſmile o' her bonnie black e'e.

Whan braw at a waddin', I ſee the young laſſies,
Tho' a' neat and bonny, they're naething to me;
In ſome neuk I ſit down, wi' a' ſigh, nor what paſſes
I heed, whan I miſs my dear laſſie's black e'e.

When ſternies thin twinkle, or comes the grey gloamin',
And blythly the ingle burns cheerie to ſee;
Then muſie delightfu', faſt on the heart ſtealin',
Minds me o' the ſmile o' her bonny black e'e.

Whan jockin' and laughin', the lave are fu' merry;
Tho' abſent my heart—like the lave I maun be;
Sometimes I laugh wi' them, but aft I turn dowie,
An' think on the ſmile o' my laſſie's black e'e.

Her lovely fair form, frae my mind's away never;
She's dearer than a' this hale warld to me;
And this is my wiſh—May I leave it, if ever
She row on another her love-beamin' e'e.

Tarrow, 1802. *L.*

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

SONG.

Tune,—"CAPTAIN O'KAIN."

BLAW ſaftlie, ye breezes! ye ſtreams ſmoothlie murmur!
Ye ſweet ſcented bloſſoms deck ev'ry green tree!
'Mang yon wild ſcatter'd flow'rets aft wanders my charmer,
The ſweet lovely laſs wi' the bonnie black e'e!—
But round me let nature a wilderneſs ſeem,
Blaſt each flow'ret that catches the ſun's earlie beam!
For penſive I ponder, and languiſhing wander,
Far frae the ſweet roſe-bud on Quair's windin' ſtream!

Why, Heav'n! wring my heart wi' the hard hand of anguiſh?
Why torture my boſom 'tween hope and deſpair?
Whan abſent frae *Nancy*, I ever maun languiſh!—
That dear angel-ſmile, ſhall it charm me nae mair?
Since here life's a deſart, an' pleaſure's a dream,
Bear me ſwift to thoſe banks which are ever my theme!
Whare mild as the mornin' at ſimmer's returnin',
Blooms the ſweet lovely roſe-bud on Quair's windin' ſtream.

Inverkeithen. *J. N.*

For

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

EVENING.

AN ODE.

NOW twilight, dewy herald of the Even,
Draws her pale curtain o'er the weſtern light,
That lingers round the crimſon'd gates of heav'n,
Gilding the dim ear of deſcending night:
And nature, pillow'd on the breaſt of peace,
Bids the wild tumults of her children ceaſe.

Yes, the devoted wretch, by woe o'ercome,
His mighty ſoul worn in conſuming toils,
Far, far remov'd from love's domeſtic home,
Where peace reſides, and faithful friendſhip ſmiles,
Delights to wander at the ſeaſon mild,
When penſive nature weeps with ſorrow's child.

In ſome lone vale beneath the hawthorn ſhade,
Thro' quiv'ring boughs he gazes on the ſky,
Whoſe tears of pity bathe the burning head,
That owns the pow'r of madd'ning agony;
Till Ev'ning's handmaid, balmy ſlumber, brings
Oblivion's dew upon her ſilver wings.

Hark! the lone nightingale in yonder bow'r,
Pours her ſad ſtory to the liſt'ning dell,
While echo, wak'd by muſic's thrilling pow'r,
Prolongs the harmony ſhe loves ſo well,
And round the ſacred ſhade the zephyrs fly,
To ſoothe the minſtrel of the ev'ning ſky.

Ah! ſure ſome ſeraph ſkill'd in heav'nly ſtrains,
Once a ſad tenant in the vale of woe,
Deſcends at eve from yon etherial plains
To bid the mourner's ſofteſt warblings flow,
To calm the widow'd heart of hapleſs love,
That pours its ſorrows in her lone alcove.

O'er the meek features of the landſcape pale,
On flutt'ring wings the balmy ſouth winds fly,
Waving the thin folds of the miſty veil,
That evening draws on nature's weary eye,
While notes ſeraphic ſteal upon the wind,
Mild as the viſions of the infant mind.

Thro' heav'n's unfolding gate the moon appears,
Mantling creation in celeſtial light;
While her pure orb, and yon revolving ſpheres,
A bright crown form to bind the brow of night,
And many a ſtar-light of pure worlds unknown,
Gems the deep azure of her ev'ning throne.

O hallow'd orb, while thy refulgent reign,
Gilds yon proud arch and this dim ſphere below,
Does thy bright beams illume no calm domain,
No ſpot impervious to conſuming woe;
Yes, thy mild ray ſhines on the cypreſs ſhade,
That guards the holy dwellings of the dead.

Bleſt be thy ſlumber, tenant of the clay,
Green be the ſod that moulders on thy breaſt,
There ſhall the ſun his earlieſt homage pay;
When his bright chariot leaves the bluſhing eaſt,
And when the moon ariſes from the wave,
Fancy ſhall ſing her veſpers o'er thy grave,

ADELINE.

THE

EARL OF *BUCHAN*

ARRIVING IN SCOTLAND, TO THE

DUCHESS OF GORDON.

THOU beauteous Star, whoſe ſilvery light
Enchanting came upon my youthful ſight!
Ah! what a blaze has hid thy virgin rays,
Whilſt I, in woods retir'd, have paſt my days!
Now, ſilver'd o'er by Time's eventful hand,
I greet thy evening beam on Scotia's ſtrand.
CLARA! this image is to picture Thee!
I ſaw thee riſing from the Atlantic ſea,
Thy treſſes dropping the Cerulean wave,
From whence Thou graceful didſt the water lave;
The Graces and the loving Boy were there,
And whilſt they braided thy Ambroſial hair,
I ſaw Thee bluſhing, ſhrinking from my view,
And thy quick footſteps bruſhing o'er the dew.
Old Kames, like Vulcan, firſt proclaim'd thy charms,
And bleſt ALEXIS took Thee to his arms.
Clara! thy charms ſurpaſs the Paphian Queen,
Now Pallas' caſque upon thy head is ſeen!

'Tis

'Tis not our hearts' ſuffice to grace thy car,
The Muſes come at laſt to cloſe the war.
'Tis fixt;—behold the wreath thou well haſt won,
I bear it ſmiling with my ſetting ſun!
I aſk no praiſe, no ſympathetic tear,
Heav'n is my home:—I am a Stranger here.
Edinburgh, Feb. 17. 1802.

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

ANNA AT THE TOMB OF HENRY.

"SOD, that wraps my Henry's clay,
O lie lightly on his breaſt!
And ye winds that bring decay,
Spare the flow'rs with which 'tis dreſt!

So that, at the cloſe of Eve,
Fairy bands here oft may come,
Come, and their gay circles weave
Round my lover's graſſy tomb.

Sportive elves! O here repair!
And I'll join your dance, and crave
Leave to bind your golden hair,
With the pride of Henry's grave.

Who could with my lover vie?
O his eye was brighter far
Than the morning's orient eye,
Than the ev'ning's leading ſtar.

Form'd with manners mild to raiſe
In the female breaſt love's ſmart,
Form'd to melt it too with eaſe,
Soon he won my virgin heart.

O! how happy have I been,
In the boſom of this grove,
By the pale moon's ſilver ſheen;
Often wandering with my Love!

Now within the moonlight glade,
Now, even now, he ſhould appear;
For he loves me ſtill, tho' dead,
And when Anna calls, will hear.

Wake, altho' thy ſleep be ſound,
And tho' pleaſant be thy dreams,
Wake, and ſee how far around
Cynthia's yellow radiance ſtreams!

Wake, and hear the nightingale,
Her ſoft ſtrains in ſorrow ſteep,
Whilſt, in pity to her tale,
Round her bower the night-winds weep.

Does my lover linger ſtill?
Still, when round our walk ſo fair,
Seraphs ſmite their lyres, and fill
With ſoft melody the air,

And the zephyr ſteals the breath
Of the ev'ning primroſe flower,
That beſtrews the lover's path,
And that gems the lover's bow'r.

But if, pierc'd by ſorrow's dart,
Thou haſt felt thy reaſon fly,
And in bitterneſs of heart,
Laid thee down, my love, to die;

Nor has death refus'd to ſteep,
In the balm of peace, thy breaſt;
O! unbroken be thy ſleep,
And ſoft be thy bed of reſt!

Oh! how pleaſing is repoſe
To the heart that ceaſeleſs mourns!
Anna, too, her eyes will cloſe,
For her brain, it burns—it burns."

Sad ſhe ſpoke, and ſad ſhe preſt
His cold turf, by ſorrow driv'n;
The chilling night-dews bath'd her breaſt,
And the mourner woke in Heav'n!
Bristo-Port. *D. C.*

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The Backſlider; or, an Enquiry into the Nature, Symptoms, and Effects of Religious Declenſion; with the means of recovery, by A. Fuller, 2d edit. 12mo. 1s. Button and Son.

Verite et Excellence des Ecritures, Extraits tires des Ecrivains Francois, 3d. Williams.

Doctrines et Devoirs de la Religion Chretienne. Extraits des Ecritures Saintes, 3d. Williams.

The Books of Prophecies and inſpired writings of Joanna Southcott, of Exeter, foretelling the immediate deſtruction of Satan's kingdom, and the immediate eſtabliſhment of Chriſt's kingdom of Peace on earth, Field, Broad Court.

A ſummary view of the nature and tendency of Sunday Evening Lectures in the pariſh churches of populous or large manufacturing cities and towns, &c. 2d edit. 8vo, 6d. Croſby and Co.

A few plain Reaſons why we ſhould believe in Chriſt, and adhere to his Religion, addreſſed to the Patrons and Profeſſors of the New Philoſophy, by Richard Cumberland, Eſq. 8vo. 1s. 6d. Lackington, Allen, and Co.

Form of Unitarian Worſhip, for the uſe of a Society of Diſſenters at Witham, 2s. Conder.

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Picture of London for the preſent year, with uſeful tables, maps, and views, 5s. Phillips.

Travels.

Travels through the South Provinces of the Ruſſian empire in 1793-4. Tranſlated from the German of Profeſſor Pallas, Counſellor of State to the Emperor of Ruſſia, &c. vol. I. 4to, with numerous plates and maps, moſtly coloured, price 3l. 3s. boards, royal, with proof impreſſions, 4l. 4s. Longman and Rees, Cadel and Davies, Murray and Highly.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SECOND SESSION OF THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, March 15.

THE NEGOCIATION.

THE *Earl of Carliſle* obſerved, that he felt a conſiderable degree of embarraſſment with reſpect to the preſent very important and delicate ſituation of the country; he did not mean then to make what he had to obſerve upon the ſubject, a ſpecific motion; indeed, in that point, under the preſent circumſtances, he ſhould feel a degree of difficulty. What he alluded to principally was the circumſtances of this country with reſpect to the great and important ſubject of the Negociation, the recent aggrandizement of France, and what appeared, in ſome degree, to be an alteration in the ſyſtem of his Majeſty's Councils. On theſe points he was warranted in calling upon Miniſters for ſome information: with reſpect to the laſt point he adverted to, he thought there was more than a ſpirit of energy diſplayed; but with reſpect to the general grounds, he thought ſome explanation ſhould be given; and he alſo thought the Houſe ſhould be informed whether or not the Definitive Treaty was ſoon to be expected. He thought that Miniſters ſhould ſtate, what conduct, on the part of *France*, called for ſuch an alteration in their ſyſtem. There were many circumſtances of notoriety, he was aware, which might call for an alteration in that ſyſtem—ſuch were the recent additions ſaid to be made to the territories of that Power. There might be a conſiderable degree of difficulty with reſpect to the Treaty as affecting *Spain*. The circumſtance of *France* obtaining a port in the *Mediterranean*, was alſo a curious conſideration—ſtill more ſo, would be the ceſſion of *Florida* to *France*, which would give that Power the command of the *Leeward Iſlands*. On all theſe important points, he thought the Houſe ſhould be duly informed; with

with reſpect to himſelf, he felt a degree of embarraſſment on the occaſion.

Lord Pelham ſaid, that in the preſent ſituation of affairs, he could ſee no poſſibility of relieving the embarraſſment felt by the Noble Earl.—The Houſe would obviouſly be aware that the greater part of the Noble Lord's obſervations were upon ſubjects not at all under the deliberation of Parliament; and with reſpect to the information adverted to, it could not be ſatisfactorily given but through the medium of authentic documents.—With regard to the line of conduct purſued by his Majeſty's Miniſters, and the degree of ſpirit manifeſted by them, be it more or leſs, theſe, as well as the other points adverted to by the Noble Lord, could be regularly diſcuſſed when the general ſubject came before the Houſe; until then, his Lordſhip ſeemed to ſay, he ſhould reſerve himſelf, and that at preſent he did not feel it poſſible to anſwer the Noble Earl.

The *Earl of Carliſle* could not, without a correſpondent degree of anxiety, contemplate the vaſt acceſſion of territory to *France*; with reſpect to this conſideration, he thought it incumbent on Miniſters to take the firſt opportunity to lay information before the Houſe. In this view *France* was to be conſidered in a different light from what ſhe was at the ſigning of the Preliminaries; whatever ſhe might then have been, by the aggrandizements he had adverted to, as well as the acceſſion to her territory in *South America*, which gave her the command of the river *Amazons*, her power was become of the moſt gigantic nature.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Tueſday, Feb. 9.

AT four o'clock (the *Speaker* not being preſent), *Mr Lee*, the Senior Clerk, ſaid, it was his duty to inform the Houſe, that he this morning received a letter from *Mr Speaker*, and directing him to communicate the ſame to the Houſe.

The letter was dated Palace-Yard, February 9, 1802, and was nearly to the following effect:—"Sir, his Majeſty having been graciouſly pleaſed to ſignify his intention of conferring upon me the Office of Lord Chancellor of Ireland, it becomes, in conſequence thereof, my duty to reſign the Chair of the Houſe of Commons. I have to requeſt, Sir, that you will communicate the ſame to the Houſe at their meeting this day. I muſt intreat you, at the ſame time, to expreſs in the ſtrongeſt terms the regret I feel, at quitting the high ſituation to which their favour raiſed me, and my gratitude for the uniform ſupport I experienced from them, in my humble attempts of diſcharging the Duties of that important Office.

"I have the honour to be, &c."

The Houſe, on the motion of the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, adjourned till to-morrow.

Wedneſday, Feb. 10.

ELECTION OF A SPEAKER.

The *Maſter of the Rolls* prefaced his nomination by a very elegant tribute to the rare talents and qualifications which diſtinguiſhed the Gentleman who lately held this high and dignified ſtation (Sir John Mitford;) and concluded with moving, that the choice of the Houſe do fall upon the Right Hon. Charles Abbot to the Speaker's chair,

Mr Baker ſeconded the motion.

Mr Sheridan fully acquieſced in the not more high than merited eulogium paid by thoſe who preceded him, to the Gentleman now propoſed to ſucceed to the vacant office.—But, without meaning in the ſlighteſt degree to derogate from thoſe encomiums, the Houſe would give him leave to obſerve, that on the former vacancy, with every conviction of the high qualifications of the Gentleman propoſed, he had felt it his duty, for reaſons of paramount requiſition, to offer another Gentleman to their conſideration: and concluded with propoſing Mr Charles Dundas.

Lord George Cavendiſh ſeconded the motion.

Mr Abbot's election was carried without a diviſion: he was then led to the Chair between the Maſter of the Rolls and Mr Baker.

Monday, Feb. 15.

Mr Shaw Lefevre preſented a Petition from the Bookſellers and Printers of London and Weſtminſter, againſt the Additional Duty impoſed laſt Seſſion upon Paper. He moved that it be laid upon the table. Upon the queſtion being put,

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* ſaid, it was not his intention to object to the motion. It afterwards might be thought proper to conſider the petition in a Committee of the whole Houſe. He certainly

ly did not think that the Printers and Bookſellers laboured under very great hardſhips.

Mr Sheridan foreſaw laſt year, when the additional duty was laid on, that conſiderable embarraſſments would ariſe to the trade. It was carried on in *France* at one half of the expence; and there were no leſs than ſix editions of Shakeſpeare printing in *Paris*.—Unleſs, therefore, this additional and grievous tax was taken off, the printing buſineſs in this country would be annihilated.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* ſtated his doubts whether the remedy ſuggeſted in the petition would obviate the evil of which the petitioners complained. He was convinced, however, that thoſe difficulties and diſtreſſes of which they complained, do not grow out of the tax in queſtion, though they might in ſome degree be increaſed by it. He was perſuaded, on the contrary, that thoſe difficulties and diſadvantages aroſe from other cauſes, and not from the act of laſt Seſſion.

Mr Lefevre gave notice, that on Monday next he ſhould move that the petition be taken into conſideration.

The petition was then ordered to lie on the table.

MESSAGE FROM THE KING.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* preſented a meſſage from his Majeſty, which was nearly as follows:—

G. R.

"His Majeſty feels great concern in acquainting the Houſe of Commons, that the proviſion made by Parliament for defraying the expences of his Houſehold and Civil Eſtabliſhment, has been found inadequate for their ſupport, and that a conſiderable Debt has been unavoidably incurred, an Account of which his Majeſty has given directions to be laid before Parliament. His Majeſty relies with confidence on the zeal and affection of his Faithful Commons, to take the ſame into their early conſideration, and to adopt ſuch meaſures as the ſame may appear to them to require."

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved that the Meſſage be referred to the conſideration of the Committee of Supply, and gave notice, that to-morrow he ſhould lay the neceſſary accounts before the Houſe.

Wednesday, Feb. 17.

CIVIL LIST.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid, that if he were to follow the practice which had been purſued on ſimilar occaſions, he ſhould content himſelf with making the ſame motion as if this were a communication from his Majeſty upon ſome political ſubject, that the accounts now before the Houſe be referred to a Committee of Supply; but it had occurred to him to be due to the Houſe, to the public, and, indeed, to his Majeſty himſelf, that the circumſtances which had occaſioned ſuch accumulation of debt ſhould be fully inveſtigated and made public. He was fully convinced, that, if it ſhould be the pleaſure of the Houſe to appoint a Committee for the inveſtigation of this ſubject, every Member would be convinced, that the cauſes of that accumulation were, in a great degree, unavoidable, and that no ſentiment, but that of regret, would be felt on that occaſion. It would be recollected, that 16 years had now elapſed ſince arrangements were made, and a ſchedule prepared of the various branches of the Civil Liſt. Let every Gentleman in the Houſe recollect, how, in that length of time, peculiar circumſtances had occurred, and had operated on the various branches of expenditure—in every way of viewing expenditure; let them refer to their own domeſtic concerns—let them look at thoſe points which moſt immediately attracted the attention, and affected, in the moſt lively manner, the feelings of us all, and then they would not be at a loſs to account for a large proportion, at leaſt, of the debt of the Civil Liſt, the particulars of which were laid before the Houſe. He then moved "That a Committee be appointed to take into conſideration the ſeveral Accounts relative to the Civil Liſt; that they do examine the ſaid Accounts, and report the ſame, together with their obſervations thereupon, to the Houſe."

Mr Sutton, Solicitor-General to the Prince of Wales, ſaid, he truſted it would not be thought improper in him to refer to ſome circumſtances relative to the affairs of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales. Every Member of that Houſe knew that the title of the Duke of Cornwall was part of the poſſeſſions of the Crown, and became veſted in his Royal Highneſs, with all the privileges and revenues that are incident to that duchy; to be made to accumulate during his minority. In the caſe of his Royal

Royal Highneſs, the preſent Prince, theſe funds had not been ſo ſecured, nor had any ſuch profits ſo accumulated, for they had been applied in aid of the Civil Liſt, and the Civil Liſt muſt have had other reſources if theſe profits had not been applied in aid of it. This had been ſaid to be a queſtion between his Majeſty and the Prince of Wales, but that was a mere form, for the ſubſtance of the matter was between his Royal Highneſs and the public; for the Public had, in reality, received the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall. He knew the diſpoſition of his Royal Highneſs to be ſuch, that he would moſt readily ſacrifice his intereſt to his feelings; the regard and affection he bore for the King was ſuch, as could not allow him to make any pecuniary concern, a matter of conteſt between him and his Royal Parent. This was a claim of right which his Royal Highneſs had upon the Public for property which belongs to him, and which had been appropriated to the Public Uſe. The amount of the revenue from the year 1762, the time of the birth of the Prince of Wales, until the year 1783, would have amounted to little leſs than 400,000l. calculating it at the uſual rate of intereſt. Continuing it until now, the ſame revenue would have amounted to near 900,000l. Now he knew it might be ſaid ſome deductions ſhould be made for expences of the Prince of Wales during his minority. Giving credit for every allowance or advance made for his Royal Highneſs, there would now remain due to him between 6 and 700,000l. Now by the proviſions that had been made to the Prince of Wales, from time to time, as heir apparent to the Crown, it appears that 295,000l. were voted in all for his Royal Highneſs, but after deducting the ſums laid out on Carlton-houſe, which, by the way, was not the property of the Prince, but an improvement of the property of the Crown, his Royal Highneſs would then not have above 250,000l.; ſhort, very ſhort, indeed, of what was really due to the Prince in 1783. When he ſtated the income of his Royal Highneſs, and compared it with the income of his grandfather, in the year 1742, which was 100,000l. and which was not thought more than ſufficient for the ſupport of the heir apparent, and when the Houſe came to conſider the difference of price in every article of the neceſſaries as well as the luxuries of life, it would appear perhaps matter of ſurpriſe that the income of the Prince of Wales had not been conſiderably increaſed. He truſted, it would appear, that, great as the expences of the Heir Apparent neceſſarily muſt be, they had been borne by his Royal Highneſs himſelf; that they had not fallen heavily on the public, and in one word, that his Royal Highneſs had not added any thing to the difficulty of the times, which all claſſes of his Majeſty's ſubjects had ſo lately felt—his Royal Highneſs had not received more than he was intitled to, but on the contrary, there was a balance in his favour, and that in ſhort he was a Creditor, not a Debtor of the public. A learned gentleman (Mr Mansfield,) had given his opinion in favour of the claim of his Royal Highneſs. It was true, two other learned gentlemen, (one of them the preſent Maſter of the Rolls,) had given a contrary opinion; but, the whole evidence was not before them. His Royal Highneſs made no complaint—he found fault neither with the preſent Adminiſtration, nor any former Adminiſtration. His Royal Highneſs was deeply impreſſed with gratitude to the Houſe of Commons for the attention that it had paid to his intereſts, whenever the ſubject had come before it. If the Houſe ſhould think proper farther to inveſtigate this matter, he was confident they would conſider it fully, freely, and impartially. The honour and intereſt of the Prince was united to the honour and intereſt of the public.

Mr Fox—"I not only perfectly agree with the learned Gentleman, but I highly approve of his wiſdom in ſtating the ſubject in the way he has done. There is perhaps no blame attributable either to the preſent, or any former Adminiſtration. The Prince of Wales has conſiderable claims on the public, and I think his Royal Highneſs cannot be better adviſed than to bring them to the Bar of the Houſe of Commons; who, in conſequence of having overlooked his claims, have voted him conſiderable ſums for the adjuſtment of the demands againſt him. Now with reſpect to theſe ſums, I am clearly of opinion, that whatever has been voted on account of the debts of his Royal Highneſs ought to be deducted. It is, in my opinion, the

the greateſt hardſhip under which any man, in any ſituation, could have been placed, to have been obliged on various occaſions to have the amount of his debts ſtated to the public—to have been ſubjected to all the comments and obſervations which were made with regard to his Royal Highneſs, when at the ſame time he was intitled to much more, as a right, than he was requeſting as a grant. I think his Royal Highneſs has acted right. I have every good wiſh towards the Heir Apparent, and it was a moſt painful duty to me to ſtate what I did when the 75,000l. was firſt propoſed to be appropriated out of the 125,000l. granted by Parliament towards the liquidation of his former debts. Why then did I ſuggeſt to the Houſe, and ſupport the propoſition, that this ſhould be reduced to 50,000l. by applying the remainder to the payment of his debts, notwithſtanding my opinion, that if in conſequence of too ſmall a proviſion he had incurred debts, it became Parliament to pay them? I did it, becauſe his Royal Highneſs had declared the income granted to him was ſufficient. I ſaid it was not for the honour of his Royal Highneſs, after ſuch a declaration, to come to Parliament, and deſire it to pay his debts. I ſhall ſupport the preſent motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, without entering into the ſubject: but it is not to be ſuppoſed, by aſſenting to the motion, I give even a momentary approbation to the application to Parliament to diſcharge the arrears due upon the Civil Liſt. You ought not to grant his Majeſty 900,000l. a year as a proviſion for life, and at the ſame time remain ſubject to the payment of the debts he may contract beyond that ſum. It is the very eſſence of a Civil Liſt that it ſhould be limited; and his Majeſty ought not to be permitted to come to Parliament to deſire it to make the Civil Liſt equal to his expences, but he ſhould take care to ſquare his expences to the Civil Liſt. If you give a Prince a nominally limited eſtabliſhment, and at the ſame time afford him a hope you will alſo pay his debts, you place him in a ſituation of running into great expences, to defray which he muſt afterwards depend on Parliament, which I think ought not to exiſt with regard to a King. Upon the firſt view, therefore, of the ſubject, I am againſt paying the debts of the Crown; they may be paid by ſetting a-part a certain portion of the Civil Liſt, in the ſame manner as has been done with reſpect to the eſtabliſhment of the Prince of Wales. The Houſe will certainly act with great injuſtice, if the rule which was applied to the debts of his Royal Highneſs is not to be applicable to the debts of the Civil Liſt." Mr Fox concluded by ſtating, he was clear the claim of the Prince of Wales ought to be paid by the public, and that it was material and important that the queſtion ſhould be ſettled.

Mr Pitt—"After this claim of his Royal Highneſs has been ſtated in the manner it has, and with ſo much propriety and ability, it does become the honour of the Houſe that ſome proper mode ſhould be adopted for putting it in a courſe of inquiry. I ſhould think it improper to offer an opinion till I have heard every thing that can be offered upon the ſubject. With reſpect to the other part of the ſubject, I agree with the Hon. Gentleman oppoſite to me in one thing only (Mr Fox), that the beſt time for diſcuſſing the propriety of paying the debt, or augmenting the amount of the Civil Liſt, will be when the Houſe ſhall be enabled to form a judgment as to the circumſtances by which the debt has been created. Till then, I am not prepared as a Member of Parliament, to any opinion other than an hypothetical one; yet I muſt ſay that the grant of a Civil Liſt for Life, is that which is beyond compariſon to be preferred to any other—it is a practice ſtrengthened by example, and could not be broke into without violating the Conſtitution of the Country. I muſt enter my proteſt at once to ſo ſtrange a doctrine as, that Parliament, by granting at the commencement of a reign a Civil Liſt Eſtabliſhment, deprives itſelf of the power of augmenting its amount, if the increaſed rate of expence, which attaches to the Crown, as well as to the meaneſt ſubject, ſhould require ſuch an augmentation. I will never admit that Parliament can abridge its inherent power of increaſing that grant, which is beſtowing not more for the gratification of the Sovereign than the ſervice of the public—the ſupport of the different departments of State, and the maintenance of that ſplendour, which is not only eſſential, but is the vital principle inſeparably connected with the exiſtence of a Mo-

a Monarchical form of Government. I therefore apprehend I ſhall differ widely from the Hon. Gentleman on this part of the ſubject. With regard to the other, reſpecting the claim of his Royal Highneſs, I agree with him that it ought to be brought to an ultimate deciſion; and I rejoice that my Learned Friend has taken the ſtep he has to introduce it to the conſideration of the Houſe.

Mr Nicholl obſerved, that his Majeſty, by a certain Act of Parliament, had been enabled to ſell ſome of the poſſeſſions belonging to the Prince of Wales, and which were ſtated as ſuch in the Act of Parliament; and the money received for them was certainly the property of the Prince of Wales.

The motion of the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* was agreed to.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved, that the Committee to be appointed ſhould conſiſt of twenty-one. Agreed to—and he accordingly propoſed the following Members, who were appointed:—

Mr Bragge	Sir Robert Buxton
Sir Wm. Scott	Mr Eliſton
Mr Wilberforce	Mr Stanley
Mr J. H. Brown	Lord Lovaine
Lord Arden	Mr Burdon
Mr Crewe	Sir J. Pulteney.
Lord Caſtlereagh	Mr Sam. Thornton
Mr Plomer	Mr Hobhouſe
Mr Long	Mr French
Mr Baker	Mr Vanſittart.

On the motion of *Lord Hawkeſbury* the name of the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* was added.

Monday, Feb. 22.

Sir John Cullender preſented a petition for leave to bring in a bill to repair the roads in the counties of Lanark and Dumfries.—Referred to a Committee.

Thurſday, Feb. 25.

LIFE-BOATS.

Mr Burdon ſaid, he had a Petition to preſent from Mr Greathead, who was the inventor of the Life-boat.—Of the great value of this invention it was not neceſſary for him to ſay any thing, becauſe its merits were ſo univerſally known. In conſequence of the many lives that were annually loſt in the Port of Shields, the Gentlemen in that neighbourhood adverti ſed for a reward of models; in conſequence, the Petitioner invented theſe boats, which had proved of infinite utility, becauſe ſailors now ventured out without apprehenſion to the relief of their fellow-creatures in diſtreſs, and many hundreds of lives had been thereby ſaved. All the allegations could be proved, and therefore he had no doubt but that the Houſe would think the Inventor a proper object of their bounty, which would alſo have the effect of making this invaluable invention more generally known. He had only to ſtate farther, that the Petitioner had derived very little pecuniary remuneration from his invention, for he had liberally given models to all who aſked him.

Mr Bragge, on the part of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, aſſented to the Petition.

Mr Roſe ſaid, he knew that this invention had ſaved a great many lives, and if it was in general uſe, he was ſure that the number of perſons ſaved would be almoſt incalculable. One caſe now occurred to him; a veſſel run aſhore near where he reſided in the country, about ten o'clock at night. It was found impoſſible, from the violence of the ſurf, to get any of the crew on ſhore, though they were ſo near that the people on ſhore could talk to them. They remained in this ſituation the greater part of the night, and he was ſure that if any Life-boats could have been procured, their lives would have been ſaved. He thought it right to ſay thus much, becauſe he was fully convinced of the great utility of this invention.

Mr Wilberforce alſo bore teſtimony to the great benefit that had been found from the uſe of them on the coaſt near *Scarborough*.

The Petition was referred to a Committee.

Mr William Dundas preſented a Petition from a great number of Cotton Weavers in Scotland praying for ſome Regulations reſpecting their Wages.

Ordered to lie on the Table.

Mr Wilberforce moved for ſeveral accounts relating to the Slave Trade. Ordered.

Friday, Feb. 26.

Mr Fordyce brought up a petition from the Lord Provoſt, Magiſtrates, and Town Council of the city of Edinburgh, ſtating the great extenſion of the City, and praying for leave to bring in a bill for improving the ſaid city, &c. He alſo preſented petitions from the counties of Clackmanan and Stirling, praying for leave to bring in a bill for making and repairing certain roads.

Theſe

Theſe petitions were referred to a Committee.

Mr Vanſittart preſented a petition from Mr Deſmond, ſtating, that he had diſcovered a method of Tanning Leather *in as many days as it had formerly required months*—a circumſtance of the moſt eſſential benefit to the kingdom. It therefore prayed remuneration for ſuch diſcovery, on condition of giving the ſame publicity. It was ordered to lie on the table.

On the motion of *Mr Calcraft*, the Bookſellers and Printers petition for taking off the late Duty on Paper, was referred to a Select Committee.

Wedneſday, March 3.

Mr William Dundas preſented a petition from the Magiſtrates of the town of Kilmarnock in Scotland, for leave to bring in a bill for the improvement of the ſaid town, by enlarging and repairing the ſtreets, building bridges, a town-hall, and other improvements in the ſaid town, which being received, he obtained leave to bring in a bill.

Mr William Dundas alſo obtained leave to bring in a bill for enlarging the powers of levying the duty of twopence Scots on all the ale ſold in the town of Dundee.

Monday, March 8.

Sir John Stewart brought up the report of the Aberdeen Houſe of Correction Bill. The amendments were agreed to, and the bill ordered to be engroſſed.

Leave was given, on the motion of *Sir George Douglas*, to bring in a bill for impoſing a duty of 2d. Scots on ale ſold in Dundee.

Wedneſday, March 10.

Mr W. Elliot moved a vote of 130,000 men for the ſea ſervice, for two lunar months, with the neceſſary pay for the men, ſhips, &c. from the 25th of March to the 24th of May. Agreed to.

Friday, March 12.

Mr W. Elliot moved for the ſum of 140,403l. for the Ordinary of the Navy for two lunar months, commencing the 26th of March. Agreed to.

Saturday, March 13.

The Dundee Twopenny Scots Bill was read a ſecond time, and ordered to to be committed to a Select Committee.

VACCINE INNOCULATION.

Admiral Berkeley ſaid, he had a petition to preſent from a perſon to whoſe labours not only this country, but Europe, and even the whole world, was indebted for the greateſt benefits. The invaluable diſcovery of the Gentleman in queſtion, would tend to rid mankind of one of the moſt dreadful diſorders that ever attacked the human frame. The Houſe, he was ſure, would anticipate what he was going to ſay; he alluded to the diſcovery of Vaccine Innoculation, by Dr Jenner. After the moſt laborious ſtudy, after going to conſiderable expence, in order to aſcertain the merit of his diſcovery, the Doctor had, with a generoſity, liberality, and modeſty inſeparable from true merit, communicated the reſult of his inquiries to the world. If he had purſued a contrary conduct, he would have realiſed a princely fortune. Out of the thouſands and thouſands who had benefited by this diſcovery, this Gentleman was the only perſon who had derived no advantage from it. Admiral Berkeley then read an Extract from a Letter of the Secretary of a Committee appointed to examine into this ſubject, in which it was ſtated to be a moſt invaluable diſcovery. He was, however, afraid, that as the time for preſenting private petitions was paſt, it would be neceſſary to preſent a petition for leave to preſent this petition.

The *Speaker* ſaid, it would be neceſſary to preſent a Petition for leave to preſent it.

Wedneſday, March 17.

Admiral Berkeley preſented a petition from Dr Jenner, for leave to preſent the petition to which the Hon. Member had called the attention of the Houſe on a preceding day.

Mr Hobhouſe expreſſed his approbation of the object of the petition. He truſted, he ſaid, it would be found that the diſcovery of Dr Jenner was highly honourable to *England*, had exalted Medical Science, and opened new ſources of human felicity.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* ſaid, that before a petition of this nature could be received, his Majeſty's recommendation was neceſſary; he had in command from his Majeſty to ſignify that recommendation. He hoped, it was the pleaſure of the Houſe, that the ſubject would be inquired into with every degree of minuteneſs.

Mr Wilberforce ſaid, that ſince the introduction of innoculation more perſons had died in the Metropolis of the ſmall

pox

pox than before, the diſeaſe having become more general, in conſequence of the freedom of communication with perſons afflicted by it; whilſt before the introduction of innoculation, they were treated as if infected with the moſt contagious diſtemper. He therefore wiſhed that the diſcovery of Vaccine Innoculation might be, upon inquiry, thoroughly authenticated. The ſmall-pox produced the death of not leſs than *four thouſand perſons* annually in the metropolis: but he hoped, that when the Vaccine Innoculation ſhould be acted upon generally, it would be productive of the the happieſt effects.

The petition was then ordered to be referred to a ſelect Committee.

Monthly Regiſter for March 1802.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

(From the London Papers.)

DEATH OF THE DUKE OF BEDFORD.

Tueſday, March 2.

THE Moſt Noble Francis Duke of Bedford died at his ſeat at Woburn. The Duke died of a mortification in his bowels; and from the very firſt moment of his being obliged to call in medical aſſiſtance, his recovery was extremely doubtful. His Grace had been long afflicted with a rupture. On Friday morning (Feb. 26.) he was as well as uſual; but towards noon a fit of coughing came on, which broke the rupture, and upon examination it was found that the gut had deſcended from its proper ſeat. The Duke of Bedford was in ſuch perfect health on Friday moring, as to have played at tennis during the early period of it. He had got heated, and having put on a thin jacket to play in, it is ſuppoſed he caught cold, which occaſioned a violent ſneezing and coughing, and the falling of the rupture. Surgical advice was inſtantly ſent for to town, but before it could arrive, and the proper operation performed, it was too late for his recovery. His Grace was ſenſible to the laſt, and aware of the dangerous ſtate in which he was. He bore his ſufferings, which were moſt acute, with examplary reſignation. His Solicitor went down on Monday; and the equanimity and fortitude of his Grace left full poſſeſſion of himſelf, to make what arrangements of his property he deemed proper. A ſhort time before his death, he ſaw his brothers, Lord John and Lord William; he likewiſe ſaw Lord Holland: of all of them he took the moſt affectionate leave. The ſcene was moſt ſolemn and impreſſive. The Duke of Bedford poſſeſſed a ſtrong and penetrating mind. His underſtanding was ſolid and enlarged; his talents were not only elegant and ſplendid; they were practical and uſeful. He had cultivated the gifts of nature with diligence and ſucceſs. As a man, his Grace was univerſally reſpected and beloved. The uſe he made of a magnificent fortune was wiſe and benevolent. He was the leader in every beneficial inſtitution for the encouragement of thoſe arts which moſt immediately conduce to the comfort of others. In the management of his vaſt property, he gave an example in every beneficial improvement, and carry his plans into effect, he ſupplied employment to the induſtry of many thouſands of the labouring claſſes. His father the Marquis of Taviſtock, dying in 1767, in conſequence of a fall from his horſe, and leaving three ſons, he, as eldeſt, on the death of his grandfather, ſucceeded him in January 1771. His Grace was tall, well formed, and uncommonly elegant in his perſon, and poliſhed in his manners. He was never married. He is ſucceeded by his brother, Lord John Ruſſel, one of the members of Staviſtock, and a widower, his Lady having died at Bath during laſt autumn, leaving behind her three ſons, Francis, George William, and John.

Lord Lauderdale arrived at Woburn on Monday night extremely ill on a bed in his chaiſe, attended by Dr Warren his phyſician. The Duke could not ſee him, and his Lordſhip remained on his bed on the floor near the room where his Grace lay till he died.—Lord Lauderdale immediately left the Abbey for London.

The late Duke of Bedford's body was opened on Wedneſday, when the *viſcera* were

were found in a putrefcent ſtate, preciſely as the ſurgeon expected.

It is remarkable that there has been no regular ſucceſſion in the illuſtrious family of Bedford. The Earls and Dukes have all been brothers, couſins, or grandſons, of their immediate predeceſſors.

Copy of the Duke of Bedford's Will.

"I, Francis Duke of Bedford, do give unto my brother, John Ruſſel, all my perſonal property.—Dated the 27th of February, 1802. BEDFORD."

Beſides this Will, he has left a very long paper, ſealed up, of inſtructions to his ſucceſſor, which was ordered not be opened till the Will was proved.

The late Duke of Bedford, was in the 37th year of his age. He was born in Auguſt 1765. The rupture, that occaſioned his death, was owing to a ſtroke he got at ſchool, when playing at Tennis.

The following curious bequeſts are contained in the Will of Thomas Robinſon, late of Roebarton, near Taunton, in Somerſetſhire, who died lately. The Executors are the Governor of the Bank of England, and Abraham Newlands, Eſq. the principal Caſhier.

"All my property in the Stocks I give to the aſſiſtance of Government—it is my voluntary contribution to the Defence of the Nation; and I appoint the Governor and Caſhier of the Bank of England Executors and Truſtees; and I truſt they will have it placed to the proper account immediately after my death. All I have in Taunton, in money or goods of any kind, I give to my ſervant, Elizabeth Clerk, in requittal for her taking care of me during two long illneſſes; the firſt of which was cauſed by poiſon give me by Miſs Hannah Shute, which took out all my teeth, cauſed two or three impoſthumes, and from which I recovered by miracle, by a milk diet."

Joſeph Condit, jun. of Bloomfield, New Jerſey, has obtained a patent from the United ſtates, ſecuring to him the benefits of a diſcovery which he has made in manufacturing paper from the ſhavings of tanned leather, commonly called curriers ſhavings.

March 6. The King of Pruſſia iſſued a curious edict reſpecting the Baptizing of Children: It enacts, that "the children of Chriſtian Parents muſt be baptized. at the lateſt, ſix weeks after their birth. but where a father, led away by error, does not attend to this ſacred ceremony, as ſuch caſes can only happen with ſuch Parents as wiſh to diſtinguiſh themſelves before others as *Enlightened men (illuminati,)* ſuch parents, if they do not wiſh altogether to ſeparate from the Church, and renounce all Civil Rights depending upon it, ſhall be conſidered as *inſane*, and guardians appointed to their children, by whom care ſhall be taken, that the *want of reaſon* in the parents be no detriment to the children. It is therefore our will, that in the caſes which have already occurred, as well as in future caſes of neglected Baptiſm, you ſhall cauſe it henceforth to be adminiſtered. We further command you, with as much affection as earneſtneſs, to be ſeriouſly and warmly attentive to the maintenance and promotion of reſpect for Religious Ceremonies, which are of the greateſt importance to Religion itſelf. To this object, the Clergy, may contribute by a ſuitable demeanour, as, on the contrary, their indifference muſt be of the moſt detrimental conſequences."

March 10. STEEPLE MATCH.—The Steeple Match for One Thouſand Guineas, and Five Hundred Guineas forfeit, was to have been run by two Iriſh hunters againſt the ſame number from all England. The proprietor was on the ground at Acton Common at the hour appointed, with his groom, ready to ſtart. After ſome time the oppoſite parties appeared, and wiſhed the race to be poſtponed to a future day; a converſation took place, and ended by the forfeit being paid amidſt thouſands of ſpectators. The Iriſh Gentleman offered to match the horſes on the ground, for two thouſand guineas, againſt any pair of hunters in England.—Some of our readers may be ignorant what a Steeple Match is, it may be neceſſary to mention, that the horſes ſtart at a certain diſtance from a ſteeple, and the firſt that reaches it wons the bet. They may take any road they chuſe, or leap over hedges, ditches, gates, &c. or any thing that obſtructs their courſe.

A match is recorded in "Fuller's Worthies," which far ſurpaſſes any modern feats. In the year 1606, John Lepton, Eſq. of York, for a conſiderable ſum, engaged to ride ſix days; in ſucceſſion, between York and London; and he won his wager—he conſequently rode

197 miles a day for ſix days ſucceſſively.

March 13. At Wincheſter, before Mr Juſtice Le Blanc, was tried a cauſe which had excited much attention, that of Lieutenant Lutwidge, of his Majeſty's ſhip Reſiſtance, charged by the Coroner's inqueſt at Goſport, with the wilful murder of J. Fagan, a ſailor. The Court was crowded as ſoon as the doors were opened. It appeared that the ſailors had been on ſhore, and were ordered immediately on board the ſhip to go to the Weſt Indies. They were moſtly drunk. Fagan had one of the oars, but could not manage it, Lieut. Lutwidge ordered another man to take the oar. Fagan refuſed to quit it, on which the Lieutenant ſtruck him on the head with the tiller of the boat. He fell down, and died next day. The ſurgeon could not ſay whether his death was occaſioned by the blow, or, by the intoxication, or the fall. A number of moſt reſpectable officers gave Lieutenant Lutwidge a moſt excellent character, as a good officer, and particularly for his humanity and good temper. The Jury, without heſitation, acquitted the priſoner of murder; but found him guilty of man-ſlaughter, after ſome little deliberation.—When the Jury ſaid guilty of man-ſlaughter, an involuntary expreſſion of diſapprobation eſcaped from many of the audience, not ſufficiently reflecting, that the uſe of an improper inſtrument of correction, rendered a verdict wholly acquitting him impoſſible. In paſſing ſentence, therefore, the learned Judge told the priſoner that the Jury had, under the circumſtances of this caſe, found him guilty of man-ſlaughter, becauſe when death enſued from ſudden provocation, but which is not ſufficient to juſtify the act, the law requires a ſatisfaction. He therefore adjudged him to ſuffer three months impriſonment, and pay a fine of 100l.

From the London Papers, March 15.

The following challenge was literally received a few mornings ſince by a gentleman at the *Cocoa Tree*, and has cauſed much mirth among the youths of *Haut Ton:*

SIR, *Slaughter's Coffee Houſe.*

Underſtanding from Mr ——, a friend of mine, who is dumb, and therefore cannot tell a lie, that a few evenings ago you groſsly inſulted him by begging his pardon inſtead of fighting, I inſiſt on an immediate meeting; and if you do not receive this challenge, let me know, and you ſhall have another, as I am determined to cut your throat.

Your loving Friend.

P. S. Bring your own piſtols, for I have only one pair by me, which are at preſent in Ireland. N. B. I ſend this by to-morrow's poſt, as it muſt be delivered to-day.

March 17. A court-martial was held yeſterday, at the Nore, on board the Berſchermer, Rear-Admiral Rowley Preſident, on Lieut. Thomas Gaborian Marſhall, of that ſhip, for charges of drunkenneſs, neglect of duty, ſleeping on his watch, and diſobedience of orders; exhibited by Captain Fraſer of the ſaid ſhip; when the court was of opinion, that the two firſt charges were proved; that the charge of diſobedience of orders was proved in part; and that the other charges of ſleeping on his watch, is not proved; and adjudged him to be diſmiſſed his Majeſty's ſhip Berſchermer.

March 22. Many thouſand perſons were aſſembled the whole of the day, in ſome of the ſtreets in London, to ſee a wager performed of a curious nature. A porter engaged, for a bet of ten guineas, to carry twenty cheſts of oranges, weighing one cwt. each (one at a time,) from Botolph-lane to Spitalfields market, in ten hours. The whole of the ground, backwards and forwards, is eſtimated at forty-three miles, which he completed in eight hours and thirty-five minutes, at the rate of ſomething better than five miles an hour. A great deal of betting was made on the occaſion, to the amount of ſeveral thouſand pounds, and the odds conſiderably againſt him at ſtarting. Carriages lined all the ſtreets through which he paſſed.—It is extraordinary, that the man performed his his journeys, with the load on his back, in much leſs time than without it.

SCOTLAND.

EDINBURGH.—APRIL 1. 1802.

Feb. 21. This morning ſome daring incendiaries wilfully ſet fire to the dwelling-houſe, byre, and barn, of Mambeg, poſſeſſed by Mr Peter Campbell, lying in the pariſh of Roſeneath, and ſhire of Dumbarton, by which they were in a ſhort time deſtroyed, together with nine milk cows, ſeven ſtirks, the greateſt

greateſt part of the grain in the barn, and furniture in the dwelling-houſe: the inhabitants had ſcarcely time to eſcape naked, in order to ſave their lives. A perſon fortunately paſſing by, gave the alarm, or they would have been burnt to death. His Grace the Duke of Argyle has offered fifty guineas of reward for a diſcovery of the deſperate villains.

His Majeſty has preſented the Rev. Dr John Trotter, Profeſſor of Hebrew in the Divinity College of St Andrews, to be Profeſſor of Church Hiſtory in that College, vacant by the death of Dr Charles Wilſon.

His Majeſty has alſo preſented the Rev. Mr John Cook, miniſter of Kilmanny, to be Profeſſor of Hebrew, in the College of St Andrews, in room of Dr Trotter, promoted.

The Univerſity of St Andrews have conferred the honour of the degree of Doctor of Medicine on the Rev. J. Patoun, Fife, Scotland.

The King has been pleaſed to preſent the Rev. James Macqueen to the church and Pariſh of North Uiſt, vacant by the death of the Rev. Allan Macqueen.—The King has alſo been pleaſed to preſent the Rev. John Macqueen to the church and pariſh of Gairloch, vacant by the death of the Rev. Donald Maciatoſh.

The King has alſo been pleaſed to preſent the Rev. James Smith to the church and pariſh of Eyemouth, vacant by the death of the Rev. George Todd,

And the Rev. Patrick M'Iſaac to the church and pariſh of Comrie, vacant by the death of the Rev. Mr M'Diarmid.

Mr William Smart, preacher, is ordained miniſter of the Burger Aſſociated Congregation at Paiſley. This charge was occupied by the Rev. Mr Kinloch, for upwards of thirty years; but owing to increaſing infirmities, he reſigned.

The Aſſociated Congregation of Pathhead, Kirkcaldy, have made choice of Mr. Thomas Gray, preacher of the goſpel, to be their miniſter, in room of the Rev. Mr Thomſon, deceaſed.

Lord Carrington, Preſident of the Board of Agriculture, has intimated to Mr Charles Ducat, farmer at Fullarton, Perthſhire; that a ſilver medal, with an appropriate inſcription, has been voted to him by the Hon. Board, for his eſſay on the beſt mode of cultivating and laying out ley grounds. Mr Ducat's ſucceſs, as an improver and practical farmer, entitles him to this mark of approbation.

Mr David Edmonſtone, writer in Lauder, is appointed Commiſſary-Clerk of the Commiſſariot of Lauder, in the room of Alex. Chriſtie, Eſq. reſigned.

The Univerſity of Edinburgh have conferred the degree of Doctor in Divinity, upon the Rev. Mr James Cririe, miniſter of the goſpel in the pariſh of Dalton, Dumfries-ſhire.

The Univerſity of Aberdeen have been pleaſed to confer on Alexander Stewart, Eſq. of the Hoſpital Staff, the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

Population of the town and pariſh of Kirkwall:——Males, 1078——Females, 1543——Total, 2621. The extraordinary number of females is not to be wondered at, becauſe of the vaſt number of married men belonging to the burgh and pariſh, preſently abroad, in his Majeſty's ſervice, both by ſea and land, as well as thoſe in the Hudſon's Bay, and in the coaſting trade. A ſermon, lately preached by a Clergyman in favour of Matrimony, has had a very deſirable effect on the hearts of the Bachelors, who are very numerous here, and are now pretty fully bent towards matrimony. The text was taken from Eccleſiaſtes, chap. iv. ver. 9, 10, and 11:—"Two are better than one; becauſe they have a good reward for their labour. For if they fall, the one will lift up his fellow; but woe to him that is alone when he falleth, for he hath not another to help him up. Again, if two lie together, then they have heat; but how can one be warm alone?"

The following perſons are indicted to ſtand trial at the enſuing Circuit at Glaſgow:—James Irvin, miner at Croſsbaſket, accuſed of culpable homicide; Daniel Wright, weaver in Gorbals, accuſed of the murder of his wife, by throwing her into the Monkland Canal; William Walker, carter, Cowcaddens, accuſed of ſtealing wood from Port Dundas; William Foggo, accuſed of theft and breaking into bleachfields.

DIFFERENCE OF PRICES.

The following is the difference of prices of Grain, &c. in March 1801, and in March 1802, at Edinburgh:

In 1801, Oatmeal per peck, - - - -	L.	0	2	8
In 1802, Ditto, - -		0	1	1

In

In 1801, Potatoes, per peck, - - - - -	L.	0	2	0
In 1802, Ditto, - - - -		0	0	8
In 1801, Bread per quartern loaf, - - - - -	L.	0	1	6
In 1802, Ditto, - - - -		0	0	10
In 1801, Wheat per boll,	L.	3	9	8
In 1802, Ditto, - - - -		1	18	0
In 1801, Oats per boll,	L.	2	0	0
In 1802, Ditto, - - - -		0	16	0
In 1801, Barley per boll,	L.	2	18	0
In 1802, Ditto, - - - -		1	5	0
In 1801, Hay per ſtone,	L.	0	2	0
In 1802, Ditto, - - - -		0	0	9
In 1801, Hops per bag,	L.	15	0	0
In 1802, Ditto, - - - -		4	18	0

Colonial Produce has alſo fallen conſiderably. The average price of Sugar, by the *London Gazette*, was in March

1801, per cwt. - - - - -	L.	4	2	1
Ditto, 1802. - - - - -		1	17	5

In March 1801, Three per cents, at - - - - - - - - - - 55.

In March 1802, they were at - 70.

Laſt year large quantities of corn were imported into this country at very high prices; large bounties were given, (amounting to near *One Million and a Half*) and the price of freight and inſurance were high. This year large quantities of grain are importing at low prices, without bounties, and at reduced prices of freight and inſurance.

March 1. This morning, the following felons broke out of Glaſgow jail: George Rankine and Alexander Anderſon, under ſentence of tranſportation; and Allen Henderſon and John Smith, who were to have been tried for theft at the enſuing Circuit Court. Theſe felons made very extraordinary exertions to effect their eſcape; they wrenched out a large iron bar which was fixed in the vent of their cell, and having, with it, broken and burnt ſo much of the bottom of the door as to enable them to get out, they burnt off the lock of another cell, and then forced open another door, at the back of the chimney of which they broke through the wall and got into the ſtair leading into the Clerk's Chambers, into one of which they entered, and remained till after 7 o'clock in the morning, when the centinel at the back of the jail was taken off his poſt; they then made their eſcape by a window upon the ground floor. A reward of eighty guineas is offered for their apprehenſion.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICIARY.

Monday, March 1.

This day came on before the Court, the trial of George Lindſay, ſhoemaker in Ponton Street, Edinburgh, accuſed of the murder of John Allan, ſoldier in the 23d, or Col. Fullarton's Regiment of Light Dragoons.

The priſoner pled Not Guilty. No objection was made to the revelancy of the libel, the priſoner reſting his defence on having no premeditated malice.

It appeared from the evidence, that the deceaſed, who was a ſoldier in the 23d Dragoons, and had been abſent from Edinburgh about eight years, came home on a furlough to ſee his friends about the end of December. On the 20th of that month, he received ſeveral letters to carry to the regiment, and went home to his father's houſe in Ponton-ſtreet, about eight at night.—His ſiſter was looking out of a window anxiouſly expecting his return, and as he was coming up the ſtreet, ſhe ſaw George Lindſay go into the entry which leads up to her father's houſe about a minute or two before Allan.—Lindſay ſeemed rather the worſe of liquor—That when Allan came to the entry, he called out, "Who is there."—Lindſay ſaid, "Nobody."—"Who is Nobody" was Allan's reply, when Lindſay knocked off his helmet, which was thrown out of the mouth of the entry, and while Allan was endeavouring to pick up his helmet, which was lying on the ground, Lindſay knocked him down, and got above him. Allan's father, mother, and ſiſter came down ſtairs, and took Allan away with them, juſt as he was going to ſtrike Lindſay. During the ſcuffle in the entry, Allan had dirtied his regimental breeches, which put him rather in a paſſion. In about five minutes after, Lindſay came back to Allan's door, with a knife in his hand, ſwearing he would ſtab the ſoldier.—A neighbour, who lived next door, came out, and endeavoured to get Lindſay away, but he would not go, ſaying, "he would run Allan through before

before he went home," and ſtill continued knocking at the door. At laſt the door was opened, and Allan ſtepped forward to ſtrike Lindſay, who retired, but immediately after ran forward, and ſtabbed Allan, firſt in the breaſt, and then in the groin. Upon receiving the wounds, Allan ſprung back, and his father prevented him from falling, and placed him in a chair, when he ſaid, "Father, I am ſtabbed to the heart—the fellow has got a knife." Allan's door was ſhut, and Lindſay and Aberdeen (the neighbour) left ſtruggling on the ſtair-head, when Aberdeen took the knife out of Lindſay's hand, who went down ſtairs, and was taken home by a Mrs Patrick, who aſked him if he was hurt? he ſaid, "No; but, by God, I have done for him!"—In the mean time, Allan was put to bed, and aſſiſtance ſent for; and about eleven o'clock his wounds were dreſſed by Dr Farquharſon and Mr Bell, who declared that the wound in the groin was about an inch and a half in length, and, when they came to dreſs it, near 24 inches of the inteſtines were hanging out; that the wound in the breaſt was of leſs conſequence, as the knife had ſtruck on the ribs, otherwiſe it would have occaſioned inſtant death, being nearly oppoſite to the heart; and both theſe gentlemen declared that Allan's death was occaſioned by the wound in his groin. Allan lived nine nights and eight days after receiving the wounds; and, about two hours before his death, he declared to his ſiſter, that the affair happened juſt as above deſcribed, but ſaid he forgave Lindſay, and that he had never ſtruck him.

Lindſay was ſoon apprehended, and, before being put into jail, ſaid to one of the men who took him, he was "ſorry he had not killed him (Allan) on the ſpot."—In his declaration before the Sheriff, he admitted he had gone home for a knife, returned to Allan's houſe, and ſtabbed the ſoldier with it, who, he ſaid, had knocked him down, and hurt him. He alſo ſaid he was not drunk, but a little hearty.

Three witneſſes were called in exculpation, but their evidence proved nothing but that Lindſay had been drinking that day, and one of them ſaid he was drunk.

The Lord Advocate addreſſed the Jury for the Crown, in a ſhort, candid, and humane ſpeech, as did Mr Jardine for the priſoner, and diſplayed much ingenuity in his behalf. Lord Juſtice Clerk ſummed up the whole in an accurate manner; and the Jury returned their verdict, finding, by a great plurality of voices, the priſoner Guilty; on which he was ſentenced to be hanged at the weſt end of the Tolbooth, on the 7th of April next, and his body to be delivered to Dr Monro to be diſſected.

The Lord Juſtice Clerk gave the priſoner a very ſuitable and ſolemn exhortation, intreating him to make his peace with God, and repent of the heinous crime he had committed, as he could not poſſibly expect any mitigation of his ſentence.

Counſel for the Crown, the Lord Advocate, and John Burnet, Eſq.—For the priſoner, John Jardine and Alexander Copeland, Eſqrs.

The priſoner is an old gray-haired man.

The Jury generouſly ſent ſeven guineas and a half, the allowance made them by the Crown, to the father of the deceaſed John Allan.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

MacLeod, v. *Duff*.

This was an action, at the inſtance of Dr James MacLeod at Balmore, near Inverneſs, againſt Hugh Robert Duff, Eſq. of Muirtown, and the circumſtances of the caſe were ſhortly theſe:—In the year 1799, Dr MacLeod brought an action of defamation and damages, at his inſtance, before the Court of Seſſion, againſt Mr Duff, ſetting forth that he had been calumniated and injured in his good name and reputation, by Mr Duff.—This proceſs was afterwards referred to Mr Solicitor-General Blair, and the Hon. Henry Erſkine, the mutual Counſel for the parties, who, after a great deal of procedure, and allowing a proof, pronounced a decreet-Arbitral, dated the 1ſt of March 1800, whereby they "Find it proved, that during the time libelled (*i. e.* in the month of January, 1799,) the ſaid Hugh Robert Duff did, upon ſundry occaſions, make allegations highly injurious to the character of the ſaid Dr James MacLeod. Find that no circumſtance has been proved to juſtify theſe allegations, and therefore we find the ſaid Hugh Robert Duff liable in damages and expences, which damages and expences we hereby modify to the ſum of 250l. ſterling.

This

This Submiſſion and Decreet Arbitral are recorded in the books of Council and Seſſion, (Office C. G.) 1ſt March 1800.

The preſent action was founded on the proceedings of the former ſubmiſſion, and the libel ſtated, that in December 1800, during the proof allowed by the arbiters, Mr Duff had inſulted and abuſed the purſuer while the proof was taking, and had alſo ſtruck him on the ſtreet of Inverneſs, on one of the days of that proof. After a good deal of procedure before the Court of Seſſion in this ſecond action, and a proof of the facts there ſtated, the Court, upon the 25th day of February laſt, pronounced the following interlocutor:—"Find the conduct of the defender, Hugh Robert Duff, Eſq. towards the purſuer, was unprovoked, unwarrantable, and unjuſtifiable, and therefore find the ſaid Hugh Robert Duff liable in damages to the Purſuer, modify the ſame to 300l. ſterling, and decern. Find him alſo liable in expences, and allow an account thereof to be given in to the Court."—And their Lordſhips, upon the 11th day of March, curt. modified the ſaid expences to 200l. ſterling, beſides the expence of extract.

Counſel for the purſuer, the Lord Advocate, the Hon. Henry Erſkine, and Thomas Walker Baird, Eſq.—Agent, Mr James Robertſon, W. S.—Counſel for the defender, John Clerk, Charles Roſs, and James Gordon, Eſqrs. Agent, Mr James Grant, W. S.

Scots Appeal.

Walker v. *Allan.*

March 2. This day the Houſe of Lords gave judgment in the Appeal, Mr Walker and others, creditors of Sinclair and Williamſon, late Merchants in Leith, Bankrupts, againſt Mr Robert Allan, Banker in Edinburgh. This was an action brought for recovering the ſtatutory penalties, on an alledgance that the Reſpondent had, in ſundry inſtances, taken more than legal intereſt in diſcounting bills for the bankrupts, and in other money tranſactions. The defences were, 1*ſt*, That the action did not lie after 12 months from the offence committed. 2*d*, Admitting that he had taken more than the legal intereſt, the ſurplus was a Commiſſion, or reward for trouble; that it was cuſtomary with money-dealers; and that it was unfair to pick out a few inſtances in the accounts, when, taking the whole tranſactions between him and the Bankrupts, it would be found, that his charge for commiſſion, was not more than 1-4th per cent. The Court of Seſſion declared it unneceſſary to decide in the firſt defence, and upon the ſecond, found there was *no ground for the charge of uſury*, and therefore diſmiſſed the action with Coſts, and from this decree the Appeal was taken. The Lord Chancellor declared himſelf clearly of opinion, that there was *ground for the charge*, and that it was made out by *prima facie* evidence, the force of which the Reſpondent had not taken off, though, perhaps, he might yet be able to do ſo. That it was not allowable for him to calculate upon the whole tranſactions, and apportion what was ſtated beyond the legal intereſt, and now called a Commiſſion, in diſcounting particular bills, upon the whole, when, in his Books, each article had a diſtinct and ſeparate deduction. Every article objected to, muſt be conſidered by itſelf, and the queſtion would be, whether the charge or deduction beyond legal intereſt, was truly meant as a compenſation for trouble on that article, and whether it was adequate. He obſerved deductions at the ſame preciſe rate on a variety of Bills, and could with difficulty conceive how the trouble could be the ſame on each. The burden now lay upon the Reſpondent to prove a general cuſtom, and that each charge was moderate, and fairly meant for trouble, and not for the accommodation. Beſides the deduction from diſcounted Bills, he obſerved a general charge as for Commiſſion againſt the Bankrupts; he obſerved the accounts frequently ſettled within the year, and intereſt and charges converted into principal, carrying intereſt. Where was this to ſtop? Or were the Bankers of Edinburgh to be permitted to do what would be ſuffered no where elſe? He meant, however, (in reſpect, that from the way the Court took up the matter, the Reſpondent had not been put upon his proofs, and might ſtill be able to ſhew that he had done no wrong, and in reſpect that the Court had not decided on the firſt defence, and there might be other points to conſider, and, at any rate, as it was clear that the accounts muſt be inveſtigated *Item* by *Item*,) not to move a Reverſal of the Decree, but only that the cauſe ſhould be REMITTED to Review the interlocutors generally. The other Lords concurring, it was ordered accordingly. Counſel for Appellants, Mr Attorney-General, and Mr Adam; Solicitor, Mr Chalmer.—Counſel for Reſpondent, Mr Solicitor-General, and Mr Alexander; Solicitor, Mr Longlands.

Mar. 3. Janet Yorkſton, keeper of a tambouring work, Drygate, Glaſgow, widow

of

of James M'Lellan, wright, appeared before the Magiſtrates of Glaſgow, in conſequence of a ſummons given to her, and paid a fine of 5cl. ſterling, with 12l 17s. of coſts of ſuit, and found ſecurity for her good and peaceable behaviour for twelve months all in terms of a ſentence pronounced by the Magiſtrates of Glaſgow againſt her, for cruelty and oppreſſion towards Agnes Livingſton, an orphan, employed in her ſervice. This ſentence was paſſed upon the 4th of April 1801, but execution upon it was ſtopped by Mrs M'Lellan preſenting a bill of advocation and a bill of ſuſpenſion and liberation to the Court of Seſſion. On the 3d of February laſt, the Court unanimouſly refuſed both bills, and affirmed the ſentence of the Magiſtrates with expences; to which interlocutor they adhered upon the 23d of that month. This caſe reſembles in many points that of the noted Mrs Brownrig, and that of Francis Giveaux, who was tried before Lord Kenyon laſt year, and ſent to Bridewell for twelve months. It was doubtleſs a lucky circumſtance for the defender, that on account of no precognition having been taken, the full atrocity of the affair did not appear at firſt, nor till after the criminal libel had been raiſed, otherwiſe ſhe would undoubtedly have been preſented to the Juſticiary. It appeared that ſhe burnt this poor orphan in ſeveral parts of her body with red hot tongs, held the ſoles of her feet to the fire, laſhed her with a knotted rope and a horſe-whip to the effuſion of her blood, and ſometimes threw herring brine upon her wounds to make them ſmart. This woman pretended to be very religious, and produced a certificate of her regularly attending Divine Ordinances.

March 4. About 11 o'clock evening, while a hackney coach was returning from Newhaven, a little beyond Leith Port, where the road is extremely narrow, the darkneſs of the night preventing the coachman from diſcovering his way, unfortunately the coach was precipitated into the ſands. The poor man lay there all night, being ſo much bruiſed as to prevent his being able to riſe. One of the horſes was killed on the ſpot, and the coach ſhattered to pieces.

March 10. This day Janet Yorkſton, or Mrs M'Lellan, paid 60l. to the Procurator Fiſcal of Glaſgow, the expence decerned by the Lord Ordinary, in the bills of advocation and ſuſpenſion of the Magiſtrates ſentence againſt her for cruelty to one of her tambouring girls, and that in addition to the fine and expences on the 3d current.

March 10. This day ſeveral lots of the grounds of Bellevue, belonging to the city, were ſold by auction in the Council Chamber, for building on, conform to an elegant plan. The prices were from 6s. to 15s. 9d. in front, of annual feus. The materials of the gateway and offices were alſo ſold, to be immediately taken down. We underſtand, that beſides the above, a number of lots of theſe grounds have been feued by private bargain.

March 11. The Rev. Mr Anderſon was admitted Miniſter of the pariſh of College Church, in the room of the Rev. Mr Dickſon, tranſlated to the New North Church, Edinburgh.

March 11. The Rev. Mr Andrew Thomſon was ordained Miniſter of the pariſh of Sprouſton, vacant by the deceaſe of the late Rev Mr Turnbull. The Rev. Mr Moodie of Kelſo preached, and the Rev. Mr Scott of Stitchill preſided on the occaſion.

March 11. The Court of Seſſion adjourned for the Spring vacation.

SPRING CIRCUIT.

SOUTH—The *Lord Juſtice Clerk* & *Lord Methven.*

Jedburgh,	Monday,	March 22.
Dumfries,	Saturday,	March 27.
Ayr,	Friday,	April 3.

WEST—*Lord Dunſinnan* & *Lord Cullen.*

Stirling,	Friday,	March 26.
Glaſgow,	Tueſday,	March 30.
Inverary,	Saturday,	April 3.

NORTH—*Lord Craig* & *Lord Armadale.*

Perth,	Wedneſday,	April 21.
Aberdeen,	Tueſday,	April 27.
Inverneſs,	Tueſday,	May 4.

March 12. The Magiſtrates and Town Council of Glaſgow unanimouſly made choice of the Rev. Dr Ritchie of Kilwinning to fill the vacancy in St Andrews Church there.

March 15. Allan Henderſon, one of the perſons who lately broke the jail of Glaſgow, was apprehended by three countrymen between Falkirk and Carron, and lodged in the priſon of Stirling. The people who took him have applied for and will receive the reward of twenty guineas.

March 22. The Circuit Court of Juſticiary was opened at Jedburgh, by the Right Hon. Lord Juſtice Clerk. Aliſon, Janet, and Margaret Chirnſide, were accuſed of theft and reſet of theft. Aliſon pled Guilty, and the Jury returned a verdict, finding her guilty. The Lord Juſtice Clerk adjudged her to be tranſported beyond ſeas for ſeven years. Janet and Margaret preſented a petition, ſubmitting to baniſhment from Scotland, to which the Advocate Depute conſented, and the Lord Juſtice Clerk adjudged them to be baniſhed from Scotland for ſeven years.

March 22. This day was held in the Mariſchal College, Aberdeen, the annual competition among the ſtudents in the Greek Claſs, for the Silver Pen given by the Right Hon.

Hon. the EARL of BUCHAN. The exerciſe preſcribed, was a tranſlation from the Greek into Latin and Engliſh, which many performed much to the ſatisfaction of the judges; but the premium was decreed to James Leſlie, ſon of the late Captain Leſlie, of the 15th regt. of foot.

March 23. The Annual Election for Officers of the Board of Agriculture took place, when the Right Hon. Lord Carrington was re-elected Preſident of the Board for the year enſuing.

March 24. Six lots of ground for building on, ſituated on the north-weſt ſide of Lothian Street, belonging to the Truſtees appointed by act of Parliament, for building a bridge over the Cowgate, &c. were ſold in the Dean of Guild's Court-houſe, at the following prices:

Lot 1ſt,	L.405	Lot 5th,	L.710
Lot 2d,	435	Lot 6th,	305
Lot 3d,	425		
Lot 4th,	425	Total	L.2715

The great number of new buildings now carrying on in Edinburgh, and the neighbourhood, has cauſed a great demand for Maſons, Wrights, Sawers, Carters, and Labourers, whoſe wages were never known to be ſo high at any former period in this place.

March 25. The Glaſgow Society of the Sons of the Miniſters of the Eſtabliſhed Church of Scotland, held their twelfth Anniverſary meeting in the Tontine Tavern, when a number of new members were admitted. The Lord Provoſt and Magiſtrates, with the Gentlemen of the Society, walked to St Andrew's Church, where a moſt excellent ſermon was preached by the Rev. Mr M'Gill, one of the miniſters of Glaſgow. They afterwards diſtributed, for the excellent purpoſes of the charity, the annual intereſt of their increaſing capital, together with the liberal collection of about 63l. received at the Church door. The Society dined, and ſpent the evening with their uſual harmony and conviviality.

March 26. An excellent ſermon, for the benefit of the Induſtrious Blind, was preached, to a moſt reſpectable audience, by the Rev. Mr Black, from Malachi, chap. ii. 10. "Have we not all one Father? Hath not one GOD created us?" The collection amounted to L.54: 3s. It will gratify the friends of this inſtitution to be informed, by a letter from a reſpectable Gentleman in Belfaſt, that Dennis Maguire, from Ireland, who has been ſeven years in the Aſylum, where he was taught making Mattreſſes of Hair, Wool, and Straw, Baſkets of all ſorts, Matts of different kinds, Fiſhing and other Nets, and weaving Cotton Cloth with the fly ſhuttle, is now returned to his own country, in Belfaſt, where, by his exertions he makes from Two to Three Shillings a day, and where he has opened a ſchool for inſtructing the Blind in the above Manufactures, one of whom, in the courſe of three months, can earn, with eaſe, one ſhilling a day, and the reſt in proportion to their abilities. Such ſanctuaries are not only a great bleſſing to thoſe unfortunate people themſelves, but are of eſſential ſervice to Society. They both prevent begging, and contribute to the public ſtock of labour and uſefulneſs. Alexander Sutherland, another of the Aſylum pupils, has likewiſe ſet up for himſelf as a Baſket Maker in Glaſgow, and is doing well.

March 30. There were 340 bolls of Oatmeal in Edinburgh Market, which ſold from 16s. 6d. to 17s. 3d. per boll.—Retail prices per peck of Beſt Oatmeal, 1s. 1½d.; Second, 1s. one halfpenny.—There were alſo 60 bolls of Peaſe and Barley Meal, which ſold from 12s. to 13s. 6d. per boll—Retail price per peck, 10d. to 1s.

BANK OF SCOTLAND.

March 30. This day the following Noblemen and Gentlemen were unanimouſly choſen Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Directors of the Bank of Scotland:

GOVERNOR,

The Right Hon. HENRY DUNDAS, of Melville.

DEPUTY GOVERNOR,

PATRICK MILLER, Eſq. of Dalſwinton.

ORDINARY DIRECTORS.

Lauchlan Duff, Eſq. Writer to the Signet.
Thomas Hog, of Newliſton, Eſq.
William Honeyman, Lord Armadale.
Alexander Keith, Eſq. of Ravelſton, W. S.
George Kinnear, Eſq. Banker in Edinburgh.
Alex. Charles Maitland, of Cliftonhall, Eſq.
James Mansfield, Eſq. Banker in Edinburgh.
Adam Rolland, Eſq. Advocate.
Sir John Sinclair, of Ulbſter, Bart. M. P.
Alex. Wallace, Eſq. Banker in Edinburgh.
James Walker, Eſq. W. S.
Alexander Young, Eſq. W. S.

EXTRAORDINARY DIRECTORS.

His Grace the Duke of Montroſe.
Right Hon. the Earl of Kelly.
Right Hon. the Earl of Lauderdale.
Right Hon. the Earl of Dalhouſie.
Right Hon. the Earl of Glaſgow.
Robert Clerk, of Maviſbank, Eſq.
Archibald Douglas, Eſq. of Edderton.
Lieut.-Col. James Hay, 29th dragoons.
William Hope Weir, Eſq. of Craigiehall.
David Johnſtone, Eſq. of Lathriſk.
Adam Ogilvie, of Hartſwoodmyres, Eſq.
George Ramſay, of Whitehill, Eſq.

March 31. This day the Preſbytery of Edinburgh met here, when, after their ordinary buſineſs, they made choice of the following gentlemen to repreſent them in the enſuing General Aſſembly, viz. the Rev. Mr James Oliver, Corſtorphine; Mr James Dick, Currie; Dr. John Kemp, and Mr William

William Simpſon, Edinburgh; Mr Walter Buchannan, Canongate; and Mr William Paul, St Cuthbert's, miniſters. The Right Hon. the Lord Advocate, Andrew Wauchope, Eſq. of Niddry, and Thomas Henderſon, Eſq. Dean of Guild, Elders. The Miniſters were, as uſual, choſen unanimouſly, but three other Gentlemen were propoſed for Elders, viz. John Dickſon, Eſq. Advocate; John Balfour, Eſq. of Pilrig; and Mr George Spankie, merchant, when the firſt three were choſen by a majority of one vote.

Mr Walker, miniſter of Canongate, gave in to the Preſbytery, a call from the Scots Preſbyterian Church in Rotterdam, Holland, in favour of Mr Thomas Roſs, a licentiate of the Preſbytery of Edinburgh, to be miniſter of that congregation, vacant by the death of the late incumbent, with that Gentleman's letter of acceptance; alſo a commiſſion authoriſing the Rev. Dr John Erſkine and Mr Walker, to take the neceſſary ſteps to get Mr Roſs ordained miniſter of that charge. The Preſbytery unanimouſly ſuſtained the call, and appointed Mr Roſs to go through his trials, and be ordained a miniſter at a meeting of Preſbytery to be held on Thurſday the 15th of April.

BIRTHS.

At Lochbuy Houſe, Mull, Mrs Maclaine of Lochbuy, a daughter.

At Holland Houſe, Lady Holland, a ſon.

The Lady of Captain Lydiard, of the Royal Navy, a ſon.

Mrs Grant, of Weſt-ſquare, London, a daughter.

Mrs Gillies, wife of William Gillies, Eſq. of Throgmorton-ſtreet, London, a ſon.

At Greenock, Mrs Hutchiſon, wife of Mr David Hutchiſon, Sheriff-ſubſtitute of the county of Renfrew, a ſon.

At Settle, Yorkſhire, the wife of Thomas Armitſtead, of two girls and a boy. One of the former died ſoon after the birth; the others, with the mother, doing well.

At Calcutta, the Lady of George Udney, Eſq. Member of the Supreme Council, a ſon and heir.

The Lady of William Thornton, Eſq. a daughter.

1802. *Feb.* 22. Mrs Buchan of Auchmacoy, a ſon.

27. At Kirkfield, Mrs Cochrane, a ſon.

28. The Lady of James Hadden, Eſq. Lord Provoſt of Aberdeen, a ſon.

March 3. At Edinburgh, the Hon. Mrs Colonel Cameron of Lochiel, a daughter.

4. Mrs Baird of Newbyth, a ſon.

7. At the Largs, in Ayrſhire, the Lady of Colonel Hyndman, a ſon.

8. The Lady of William Maxwell, of Carriden, Eſq. a ſon.

13. At Ravelrig, Mrs Scott, a ſon.

March 17. At Kirktonhill, Mrs Taylor of Kirktonhill, a daughter.

22. At Spothouſe, Mrs Hay of Lawfield, a ſon.

25. At Clackmannan, Mrs Moodie, a daughter.

26. Lady Eliott of Stobbs, a ſon.

MARRIAGES.

At Dublin, the Earl of Charlemont, to Miſs Ann Birmingham, ſiſter to Lady Clements.

At Halheaths, Thomas Weſt, Eſq. to Miſs J. Gordon, daughter of the late Gilbert Gordon, Eſq. of Halheaths.

At London, G. D. Ferry, to Lady Jane Halliday, ſiſter to the Earl of Dyſart.

At London, Colonel Francis Moore, to Mrs Pulling, widow of the late Capt. Pulling, of the Royal Navy, and daughter of Admiral Sir Robert Kingſmill, Bart.

At London, Adam Wood, Eſq. of Great Titchfield, to Miſs Broughton, of Barnes.

John Chriſtopher Pfeiler, Eſq. of Liverpool, merchant, to Miſs Jean Dean, eldeſt daughter of Hugh Dean, Eſq. of Naſſau, New Providence.

Lately, the Rev. Arthur Rolleſton, of Larchfield, to Miſs Wemyſs, eldeſt daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Wemyſs of the Kilkenny Militia.

At Dumfries, Major Newall, late of the 62d regt. to Miſs Jean M. Welſh Maxwell, of Steelſton, only daughter of the late William Welſh, Eſq. of Scarr.

William Perſſe, Eſq. of Chevy Chace, county of Galway, to Miſs Blood, of Limerick.

At Greenock, Walter W. Buchannan, M.D. of New York, to Miſs Annabella Brownlie, of Glaſgow.

At Glaſgow, the Rev. Mr Matthew Graham, miniſter in Johnſtone, to Miſs Margaret Simſon, daughter of the deceaſed Mr Robert Simſon, ſurgeon in Glaſgow.

At Halifax, Mr James Graham, of Mancheſter, to Miſs Mary Brearley, youngeſt daughter of Sharp Brearley, Eſq.

William Davies, Eſq. to Miſs Lowrie, daughter of Robert Lowrie, Eſq. of Lincoln.

1802. *Feb.* 22. At Dunlop Houſe, Robert Glaſgow of Mountgreenan, Eſq. to Miſs Rachel Dunlop, daughter of the late John Dunlop, of Dunlop, Eſq.

March 12. Archibald Cochrane, Eſq. younger of Aſkirk, to Miſs Elizabeth Somerville, only daughter of George Somerville, Eſq. of Airhouſe.

17. At Edinburgh, James Grahame, Eſq. Advocate, to Miſs Janet Graham, daughter of Richard Graham, Eſq. of Blatwood.

25. At Edinburgh, Maſterton Robertſon, Eſq. younger of Auches, Advocate, to Miſs Mary Shearer, daughter of the late Charles Shearer, Eſq. of Knowhead.

DEATHS,

DEATHS.

General Claud Martin, at Lucknow, in the East Indies. He has left an immenſe property. He roſe to his high ſtation in the army from being a common ſoldier, and fought in all the campaigns in the East Indies againſt Hyder Ally and Tippoo Sultaun.

The wife of Mr Abrahams, of Chatham dockyard: he was greatly affected by the circumſtance, and, on entering the chamber where the corpſe lay, he ſat on the ſide of the bed, and obſerving that he could not long ſurvive her, he fell on her neck and expired!

Lately at Cliphſam, in Rutlandſhire, in the 90th year of her age, Sarah Berrige.—The cauſe of her death originated in a ſcratch on her hand by a pin, which being neglected, feſtered, and ultimately proved fatal. Previous to this accident, ſhe ſaid ſhe never knew an hour's illneſs in her life.

Miſs Monteſiore, daughter of Mr J. Monteſiore, of Kennington.—Her death was occaſioned by her dreſs having accidentally caught fire.

At Bath, in the 74th year of her age, Mrs Suſannah Gordon, ſiſter to the late Sir William Gordon, K B.

At Bath, Mr. Ramſay, mother of William Ramſay, Eſq. Secretary to the Eaſt India Company.

Edward Leech, Eſq. Cotton merchant, in London.

At Chelſea, Felix Calvert, the celebrated opulent Brewer.

In the 33d year of his age, Mr Ruſſel, of York, Surgeon.

The Rev. W. Jackſon, A. M. Vicar of Chriſt Church, Hants. He had ſpent the preceding evening with a party of friends, and retired to bed apparently in perfect health; but was taken ill about ſix o'clock in the morning, and in a very few minutes expired.

The Rev. Samuel Livingſton, miniſter of the Preſbyterian Congregation of Clare, in the county of Armagh.

Mr Patrick Magrane, of Quickpenny; after returning from a viſit in the neighbourhood, he was ſhot thro'the head by the accidental diſcharge of a piſtol, in the act of diſengaging it from the place to which it had been attached.

The late Lord Bateman. He died as he was ſtepping into his carriage at his own door.

At Newhall, near Aberdeen, William Barclay, of Pittachop, Eſq. late Captain in the 90th regiment.

Miſs Mary Harriet Gordon, youngeſt daughter of Edward Gordon, Eſq, of Bromley, aged 20.

At Perth, Mrs Donaldſon, relict of Mr John Donaldſon, late at Elcho.

At Cottonhall, Greenhead, Glaſgow, Mr James Bartholomew, ſon of Mr John Bartholomew, manufacturer.

At Glaſgow, Mr John Buchanan, merchant, Hutcheſon-ſtreet.

At Glaſgow, in the 80th year of his age, Mr Robert Strang, merchant.

Mrs Riddoch, relict of Mr George Riddoch, late writer in Glaſgow.

At Edinburgh, James Oſwald, Eſq. one of his Majeſty's Depute Advocates for Scotland.

In Egypt, on the 22d of Auguſt laſt, in the 21ſt year of his age, Mr Patrick Cummin, eldeſt ſon of Profeſſor Cumin, of the Univerſity of Glaſgow.

At Futtyghur, in India, on the 19th of September laſt, Captain John Roland, of the 7th regiment of Bengal Native Infantry, ſon of the Rev. Mr. Rolland, miniſter of Culroſs.

At Calcutta, in October laſt, Mr James Logan, ſon to John Logan, Eſq. of Knockſhennoch, Ayrſhire.

At Demerary, on the 6th of December laſt. Mr David Anderſon, eldeſt ſon of Mr Anderſon, examiner of his Majeſty's cuſtoms, Edinburgh.

At Jamaica, on the 23d December, where he had reſided for upwards of 30 years, John Riddoch, Eſq. brother of the deceaſed Mr George Riddoch, writer in Glaſgow.

Patrick Ludovick Colquhoun, ſecond ſon of Sir James Colquhoun of Luſs, Bart. at Demerary, on the 7th of January laſt.

At Tobago, on the 10th January laſt, Henry Pringle, Eſq. of the Iſland of Tobago.

On the 16th January, at Grenada, John Miller, Eſq. a reſpectable merchant, and univerſally eſteemed member of this community.

Feb. 7. Mr Lachlan Martin, at Duntuſm, Iſle of Sky.

12. Miſs Wilkes, daughter of the celebrated John Wilkes, at her houſe in Groſvenor-ſquare, London. She walked in the Park the day before, and dined apparently in perfect health. About twelve at night ſhe called up her ſervants, and in leſs than an hour expired. She was a well bred intelligent woman. Filial affection was always a ſtriking feature in her character, and this virtue ſhe diſplayed in a generous uſe of her independent fortune, in ſupport of her father, during many ſevere embarraſſments which his profuſe ſtyle of living had brought upon him.

14. At Lauder, Mr Matthew Falconar, laſt ſurviving ſon of Mr Alexander Falconar, laſt ſurviving ſon of Mr Alexander Falconar, late town-clerk there, and keeper of the regiſter of ſaiſins for the county.

16. Mr Cotton, a farmer of Littiwood,

on

on returning from the Swan Inn, he unfortunately fell from his horſe into a ditch, and, being a corpulent man, and ſomewhat intoxicated, he lay about half an hour without being able to riſe. His head reſting upon the bank on one ſide, and his feet on the other, the water paſſed over his body without touching his face. In this diſtreſſing ſituation he was diſcovered, and, on being aſſiſted out of the ditch, he walked to a neighbouring farm houſe, where he was put into a warm bed, and every neceſſary aſſiſtance rendered; but he died in a few hours.

Feb. 17. Mr Robert Innes, merchant in Aberdeen.

21. Mr Thomas Gibſon, 7th ſon of Mr William Gibſon, merchant in Edinburgh, at his houſe St. John's Street.

24. James Heggie, Eſq. younger of Pitleſſie.

25. At Garvock, Mrs Græme of Garvock.

—. At Edinburgh, in the 66th year of her age, Mrs Henrietta Baillie, much and juſtly regretted.

26. Mr Jolliffe, M. P. for Peterſfield. His death was owing to accident. Mr Jolliffe had been for a long time previouſly employed in inſpecting ſome improvements on his eſtate at Mitcham, in Surrey. He went into a field adjoining the houſe, where a number of labourers were employed in digging; whilſt walking, not obſerving a pit near, he fell in, and unfortunately broke the ſpine of his back, and fractured his ſkull in ſeveral places. He lay a ſhort time in that ſituation; but aſſiſtance being near, he was conveyed to his houſe, where, after languiſhing in extreme torture until Sunday, he then expired.

—. At Earlſtoun, Mr Thomas Wilſon, merchant.

—. At Greenock, Mr Robert M'Conechy, grocer.

27. At his houſe at Richmond, John Moore, M. D. As a writer, Dr Moore will rank among the moſt eminent of his country.

—. At Inverary, William Mackenzie, Eſq. Provoſt of Inverary.

28. At Aberdeen, Miſs Barbara Somerville, third daughter of the Rev. Mr Somerville of Stirling.

—. At Aberdeen, Miſs Henrietta Gordon.

March 1. At Edinburgh, Miſs Agnes Ann Mitchell, youngeſt daughter of William Mitchell, Eſq.

3. Miſs Marion Crauford ſen. of Ardmilland, at Peebles.

4. At Glaſgow, Mrs Jackſon, wife of James Jackſon, Eſq. merchant and poſtmaſter in Glaſgow; ſecond daughter of Thomas Nanton, Eſq. formerly of the iſland of Antigua.

March 5. At Dunbar, Mrs Jean Mackie, relict of the Rev. Mr Patrick Meik, miniſter of Kinnoul.

6. At Auchterarder, the Rev. William Kemp, B. D. of the Univerſity of Cambridge.

—. Sir John Ogilvy, at Edinburgh.

7. Thomas Miller, jun. writer in Edinburgh.

9. At Edinburgh, John Braimer, Eſq. late of Edrom.

—. At Carolſide, Miſs Eliza Houſtoun, eldeſt daughter of the late Dr. James Houſtoun, of the State of Georgia.

10. Mrs Juliana Stevenſon, relict of Dr John Hope, Profeſſor of Botany in the Univerſity of Edinburgh.

11. Mrs Mary Niſbet, relict of the Rev. Dr William Robertſon, Principal of the Univerſity of Edinburgh, at Edinburgh.

12. Miſs Agnes Beghie, wife of Mr William Bruce, upholſterer in Edinburgh.

—. At Dunbar, Mr Thomas Meik, upwards of ſixty years a merchant in that place, and for fifty years of that period one of the managers of the Eaſt-Lothian and Merſe whale fiſhing Company.

13. At Edinburgh, Mrs Margaret Dundas, ſiſter to the deceaſed Robert Dundas, Eſq. of Arniſton, late Lord Preſident of the Court of Seſſion.

—. Mr J. Walker, Plumber, Greenock.

—Mrs Mackenzie, widow of the deceaſed John Mackenzie, Eſq. of Delvine, at Delvine houſe, in the 80th year of her age.

15. At Edinburgh, Sir John Ogilvy, Bart.

17. At his houſe in North Hanover ſtreet, Edinburgh, after an illneſs of four days, James Oſwald, Eſq. younger of Dunnikeir, advocate, in the 32d year of his age.

18. At Irvine, Mrs Alexander, wife of Dr James Alexander of Glaſgow.

18. At Edinburgh, Mrs Balfour, relict of the late Mr John Balfour, Bookſeller.

—. At Catharine Bank, near Edinburgh, the Right Hon. Lady Anne Erſkine, daughter of Alexander, fifth Earl of Kellie.

19. At Edinburgh, Mrs Janet Scotland, relict of the late Mr William Burn, merchant.

20. Mrs Mary Thomſon, wife of Mr James Borrowman, at his houſe in Gabriel's Road, Edinburgh.

20. Mr James Laing, merchant, High Street, Perth.

21. Mr Thomas Anderſon, Brewer in Dunfermline.

22. At St. Patrick's Square, Mrs Jean Gordon, ſpouſe of Mr Buchan, accountant to the general poſt-office, Edinburgh.

23. In his father's houſe, St Andrew's Square, after a long and ſevere illneſs, Jas. Robertſon, Eſq. of Lincoln's-Inn, eldeſt ſon of William Robertſon, Eſq. General Regiſter Houſe.